THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 117. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society, Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity*, and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing the unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily health, powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD* Druggist and Chemist of fifteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used in those diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction tincture fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk for I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a golddollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cures with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER M. D.
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

SANTA ANNA.

Interesting Interview with the Ex-President—He Defines the Object of His Visit—Santa Anna to be the Saviour of the Mexican Republic—The Liberal Party to be United and Strengthened by His Leadership—He Utterly Repudiates all Connivance with Maximilian and the French—His Only Ambition is to See the Republic Restored and the French Expelled—He is Anxious to Meet General Scott, Etc.

General Santa Anna is still at Elizabethport, N. J., as the guest of Mr. Batz, where he will remain for a few days longer, until suitable accommodations for himself and his numerous suite are provided in New York. Yesterday our representative again visited the great Mexican, in acceptance of an urgent invitation, and was received by the General and his staff with the utmost cordiality and attention.

OBJECT OF SANTA ANNA'S VISIT.

Upon our firing a blank cartridge at the General with respect to the real object of his visit to the United States, after his long seclusion at St. Thomas, the ex-President promptly rounded to and replied as follows in strong, sound Spanish, which we translate and condense as follows:—

You wish to know the object of my unexpected visit; and I also wish to have it well and clearly understood by the great mass of Americans who sympathize with the struggling republic of Mexico. In leaving my tranquil home at St. Thomas to help to restore the republic of Mexico, which I created over forty years ago, I have no sordid motive, no ambitious aim to satisfy. I hope, however, to have the gratification of seeing the backs of the French in hasty flight, as I once saw at Vera Cruz, when I drove the invaders from the city. For months past, in my quiet retirement of St. Thomas, I have been receiving letters from all parts of Mexico, not only friends and quondam adherents, but even from Mexicans who have been antagonistic to me, complaining of the futility of the efforts made by Mexican republicans to throw off their foreign yoke and drive Maximilian and his French usurpers from my native soil, and urging me to once more present myself as the champion of the Mexican people and the republic. There are many reasons why I did not at once respond to those appeals. In the first place there was the expectation that the Liberal Government, judging from the obstinate resistance offered by them to foreign intervention at the first, and their frequent successes, would prove strong enough to maintain the integrity of the republic. Then there was the probability that the Government of the United States, by a reassertion of the Monroe doctrine, would diminish the question to one of pecuniary indemnity. But the Liberals—and all Mexicans are Liberals except those who are in the service of Maximilian and the pay of Louis Napoleon—being weakened and demoralized by previous internal dissensions, cut off, as it were, from the rest of the world, and, owing to the secession war, deprived of all aid from the United States, after battling long and valiantly against superior forces in number, and superior in arms, discipline, and supplies, have at length become exhausted and disheartened, until they are now scattered over the country in small detachments, some of them being in favor of this Liberal general and some of another, while the usurper's forces are concentrated and united. Without unity there is no strength. President Juarez, a man whom I highly esteem and respect, as one deserving of all praise for his efforts to restore the republic, is unable to preserve the Liberal party as a unit; but there is Ortega, who disputes his right to the Presidency under the existing constitution, and Escobedo, Cortinas, and others are warring among themselves, while a powerful enemy is at the throat of republican Mexico.

Here we inquired, "Well, General, how do you propose to harmonize them?"

Santa Anna—It is my profound conviction that I can conciliate and contentrate all the dissentient elements of the liberals and conservatives, and unite them in a powerful front against the French invaders. I am ready to co-operate with Juarez, and take the field at the head of a united army against the Imperialists. "Bah!" the old General exclaimed enthusiastically, slapping his cork leg, "I lost this leg in driving the French from Vera Cruz, and I am willing to lose the other in driving them out of the city of Mexico. I can sit in the saddle yet twenty-four hours on a stretch, I warrant you," he continued, with flashing eyes, "in the next campaign against the French."

"But, General," we queried, "supposing you could thus unite all the loyal Mexicans under your banner, do you think you could carry on a campaign with more success than the Liberals have had during the past two or three years? You must have money to compete with your well-paid, well-armed, and well-fed foes."

Santa Anna—If the war for Mexican liberty is to be conducted as it has been of late you might spend hundreds of millions without achieving any important result.

"Still," we interrupted, "you must have money in order to carry on war; and that money must be derived outside of Mexico, must it not?"

Santa Anna—As matters now stand, Mexico is evidently in great need of money for war purposes, and that money, to a certain extent, may have to be raised outside of Mexico; but I am convinced that there are many loyal Mexicans who are able to and have not subscribed funds to the cause, seeing of late that the money would produce no good. With a vast consolidated republican party and a strong army those men would feel confidence and render all the pecuniary aid in their power to the cause. Then, again, there are vast natural resources lying dormant in the country because the natives are unable and foreigners unwilling to develop them in the present unsettled state of affairs, when a town or a State is occupied often one day by the Imperialists and the next day by the Liberals, and *vice versa*. All these would be speedily developed by the introduction of American capital and labor, and the consequent stimulus that would be given to native enterprise as the grand national army marched forward, sweeping away the foreign invaders before it.

"Are you aware, General," we asked, "that by many you are supposed to have endorsed Maximilian's monarchy, and that you are also charged with aiming at the Presidency of Mexico and the control of the $50,000,000 loan lately introduced into Congress?"

Santa Anna—As to the letters attributed to me setting forth that I accept Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, they are false; they are mutilated and disconnected portions of a private correspondence which my enemies have construed to do me harm; but in a few days I shall supply the missing parts, and restore the incorrect sentences in a statement which I am now preparing for the press. The insinuation that I have an eye to the loan you mention is absurd, for in the first place my private fortune places me beyond the thirst of wealth; and secondly, there does not appear to be much probability of the loan being endorsed by Congress.

Our next remark was:—"General, you do not seem to be in favor with the Mexican legation at Washington; they characterize you as a French spy."

Santa Anna (excitedly)—A French spy, indeed! I'll tell you, Senor, I am so much of a French spy that I am willing in my old age to leave my quiet retirement and buckle on the sword again in response to the call of my oppressed countrymen, and fight at their head until I see the last Frenchman and the last Austrian driven into their boats. I created the republic of Mexico forty years ago, and I wish to see it restored before I die. Let me see the Mexican flag waving over the city of Mexico once more, and let me see a constitutional President and a constitutional Congress—then all I shall wish for will be to die. This is the summit of my ambition. To-morrow I despatch an officer of my staff to President Juarez to state to him my future plans regarding my country, and I shall also send a communication to Senor Romero explaining my views to him, and requesting his co-operation in the grand work of the salvation of the Mexican republic at this, the eleventh hour.

Turning from Mexico, after some conversation on ordinary topics, we inquired:—"Do you expect to meet General Scott, your old antagonist, during your stay?"

Santa Anna—I have written to General Scott announcing my arrival. We fought against each other pretty hard in Mexico, but I admire him greatly, and I expect to meet him. He is a great general.

The above is but a brief *resume* of the conversation between the father of the Mexican republic and our representative during a private interview which lasted upwards of two hours. The General communicated a vast amount of information concerning his early history—a synonym for that of Mexico, and many personal incidents of interest, which our space will not allow us to publish.

When speaking upon Mexican matters, Santa Anna's features grew so animated, and such a brilliancy shone in his handsome eyes, that he seemed more like an enthusiastic patriot ista of 35 than the veteran soldier and statesman of 68.

We understand that preparations are being made by the friends of the General among our Mexican and South American residents to give him a grand reception when he removes from his present quarters to this city.

Among the gentlemen comprising General Santa Anna's staff, especial mention is due of Senor Don Abiagil Lozana, his private secretary, the celebrated Venezuelan poet, and formerly Peruvian Consul at St. Thomas.

Colonel Mazuera, aid-de-camp to the General, is a native of New Granada, where he has won great distinction by his personal bravery in fighting against General Mosquera, by whom he was taken prisoner and sentenced to be shot unless he recognized his captor's Government. This he three times refused to do, and Mosquera finally, in admiration of his firmness, released him. He is a young officer of great merit, and decidedly the handsomest man on Santa Anna's staff.

It is expected that in a few days General Santa Anna will issue a statement of his views and intentions with regard to Mexico, for the press.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE LAST NIGHT.

Final Reception of the Season—The Personnel and the Toilettes—Brilliant Soiree, Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The last reception for the season at the White House took place this evening, and the saloons were thronged from 8 to 10 o'clock by a moving mass of human beings. If the number of visitors present can be taken as an indication of the popularity of the present occupant of the Executive Mansion, he must indeed have been gratified, as well as his numerous well-wishers, at the large number of representative men and women who called to pay their respects.

For not only every State and Territory in full or partial communion with the Government, but almost every city and large town throughout the land, had it one or more representatives present. France was represented by Marquis de Montholon and family, and several members of his suite and a number of eminent French citizens temporarily visiting the capital; England, by Sir Frederick Bruce and family; Russia, by Baron Stoeckl and the attaches of the Embassy; the Netherlands, by Chevalier de Karnebeck; Spain, by Senor Don Tassara and family; Prussia by by several members of the legation, including the Minister, Baron Von Gerolt; Sweden, by Baron Wetterstedt; Denmark, by Colonel de Raosloff; Italy, by Senor M. Cautagalli, Secretary of Legation; Mexico, by Senor Don Romero, members of the legation and ladies, accompanied by the accomplished daughters of President Juarez. Indeed, nearly all of the representatives of foreign courts and Governments had one or more members of their families present, including Belgium, Austria, the Hanseatic Republic, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil, by several of her distinguished sons and daughters. Many of these delegations were accompanied by their ladies and friends, making, all in all, the largest gathering of the Diplomatic Corps ever seen on any occasion before in the Capital.

The Supreme Court was represented in the persons of Chief Justice Chase, Justice Underwood, and Judge Hughes: the Senate of the United States by Messrs. Foster, Norton, Sprague, Davis, Sherman, Morgan, Harris, Doolittle, Johnson, and Morrill; the House of Representatives by Speaker Colfax, Green Clay Smith, Raymond, Farnsworth, Washburne, Banks, Smith, Rogers, of New Jersey, and many others; the army by Lieutenant-General Grant and lady, and his military family, Generals Thomas, Townsend, Hunter, Custer, A. J. Smith, Hardee, Meigs, Eaton, Surgeon Barnes, and a score more of officers of lesser rank; the navy by Rear-Admiral Smith, Commander Smith, Surgeon Horwitz, Chief Engineer Isherwood, Commodore Radford, Captain Smith, and Paymaster Jackson, and the Marine Corps by Colonel Zeilin. The members of the Cabinet were all present, except Messrs. Seward and Harlan, accompanied by ladies; also many of the heads of the different bureaus and their clerks.

Among the distinguished citizens present were Governor Parsons, of Alabama; Maynard, of Tennessee; ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey; Dr. Daily, of the Indiana State University, and many others too numerous to mention. The citizen representation was confined to no exclusive class, but embraced men and women occupying the more humble spheres of life, as well as the most exalted in the social scale, and the loftiest intellects pressed forward to greet the President with the most humble in the land.

The visitors moved through the east room, blue room, and the red room. The President stood in the blue room, surrounded by members of his family and immediate friends, Marshal Gooding, assisted by Commissioner French and Colonel O'Berne, did the honors of the occasion by introducing each guest in turn, first to the President and then to Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover.

The President never appeared to be in better spirits. The ladies received the guests in the same frank and unostentatious manner that has heretofore gained for them the respect of all visitors. They were becomingly dressed in half mourning, with no other head-trimming than natural flowers. Towards ten o'clock the heat became so oppressive by reason of the crowds in the apartments that one lady fainted, and several others were only remov[illegible] time to prevent similar unpleasant results.

Taken all in all, this was one of the most satisfactory receptions of the season, more people, and representatives of more classes, being present than on any similar occasion. Even the radicals in large numbers paid their respects to the President, who received them in a manner becoming his position.

Of the dresses of the ladies on such occasions as this, it is not worth while to speak critically. These receptions are a true representation of the republican court of free America, where within certain bounds everybody dresses and acts as true republicans. Many ladies and gentlemen were in full evening dress; but the great mass presented themselves in attires apparently in accordance with the whim of the moment. The Marine Band discoursed some excellent music during the evening. At a little past ten the guests had retired and the Presidential mansion was again left to the undisturbed use of its legitimate occupants.—*New York Herald.*

THE VETO MESSAGE.

President Johnson's Objections to the Colorado Bill.

LACK OF SUFFICIENT POPULATION URGED.

The Alleged Injustice to the Southern States.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The following is the President's message on the Colorado bill:—

To the Senate of the United States:—I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time.

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State government at present necessary for the welfare of the people in Colorado. Under the existing Territorial government all the rights, privileges, and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own election. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision by Congress—an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls.

The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation. If the Territorial system, which devolves the expenses of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments upon the United States, is for the present continued, they cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the National Executive power for the maintenance of law and order against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized communities.

Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire, or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State Government. In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon this particular question; 6192 votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 3752 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory, with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress approved March 21, 1864. At this second election, 5905 votes were polled, and a majority of 155 was given in favor of a State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient to overweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and a stable Government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

Third. The admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Federal Union appears to me to be incompatible with the public interest of the country; and while it is desirable that Territories, when sufficiently matured, should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have less or more than two Senators in Congress. The largest State has a population of four millions; several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million.

If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more.

Inequalities of this character have already occurred, but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great.

When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground or some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States which was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," lying west of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress would in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation. So, when California was admitted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous, and important mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political or a commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature held in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6192, while at the irregular election, held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes cast was 5905.

Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration, which is going on from that Territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be, richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census, or another election under the authority of Congress would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State, if desired by the people.

The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure derived from the Enabling act, which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864, although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State. The result of the two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a Territorial instead of a State government in Colorado at its first organization still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time, and still remain unrepresented in Congress.

It is a common interest of all the States as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burdens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States; that in the meantime no State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields, not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare, and happiness of the whole country.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1866

A CHINESE "HOP."—The Russians on the Amoor are on excellent terms with their Chinese neighbors. Lately a Chinese merchant of that district gave a ball to the Russian inhabitants, which was very successful.

NEWSPAPER PROFITS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The profits of the London *Gazette* for the last year are returned at upwards of £13,300. The Edinburgh *Gazette's* profits during the same time were £2370, and those of the Dublin *Gazette*, £858.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

ADVICES TO THE 6th INST.

STEAMER "JAVA" AT NEW YORK.

Nothing Heard of the Steamer "City of Washington."

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN QUESTION.

FRANCE ASKS FOR EXPLANATIONS FROM AUSTRIA.

Austria and France Discussing the Position of Italy.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamship *Java*, from Liverpool on the 5th, via Queentown on the 6th, arrived at this port this morning. The following is a summary of the news:—

LIVERPOOL, May 5.—Two tugs left Queenstown to assist the steamship *City of Washington*, which is reported to have passed Cape Clear last evening.

The political situation continues critical.

VIENNA, May 4—Evening.—Prussia is said to have declined all negotiations on the definitive solution of the question of the Duchies on the basis proposed by Austria.

PARIS, May 5, P. M.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* denies that France has made energetic remonstrances at Vienna relative to the Austrian armaments in Venetia, and says that the despatch sent to Vienna on the subject was couched in the most courteous terms, and solely requested confidential explanations respecting the object of the Austrian preparations.

The Austrian Government replied, protesting that it would maintain a strictly defensive attitude.

France accepted these explanations, and the result was a mutual understanding, according to which Austria undertakes, should Italy attack Venetia independently of France, Austria will not secure for herself any of the eventual results of victory without the diplomatic intervention of France.

It is asserted that one object of Austria in menacing Prussia and Italy is to force England to assent to the convention of a European Congress.

Latest Via Queenstown.

LONDON, May 6.—Prussia has declared to the Diet that the warlike preparations on her part are entirely defensive.

The Austrian reply to the last Prussian note was conciliatory, but she declines to disarm under present circumstances.

The warlike preparations in Venetia were being pushed forward with great energy.

A popular demonstration has taken place in Padua, where great excitement prevails.

It is rumored that Venetia will immediately be placed in a state of siege.

The Paris Bourse closed heavy last evening. Rentes 64f. 65c.

The Bank of Frankfort has raised the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

Nothing has been heard of the steamer *City of Washington* since the *Propontis* left her.

The disabled steamer reported off Crookhaven was from Melbourne.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 5.—Cotton—Sales to-day 7000 bales, including 1500 bales to speculators and for export. The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 13½d.

Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet and easy.

Provisions.—The market is dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Saturday Evening, May 5.—Consols closed at 86⅜@86⅝ for money.

American Stocks.—United States Five-twenties, 67⅛@67⅜; Illinois Central, 75¼@75½; Erie Railroad, 46¼@47¼.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Post Offices Reopened.

The Postmaster-General has, during the last month, ordered Post Offices to be reopened as follows:—In Virginia, 43; North Carolina, 50; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 28; West Virginia, 5; Georgia, 16; Mississippi, 51; Alabama, 14; Louisiana, 16; Arkansas, 9; Texas, 57.

The Tax on Theatres.

Messrs. John T. Ford, of Baltimore, and William Stuart, of New York, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, on behalf of numerous theatrical managers, to urge the transfer of the two per cent. tax from the gross receipts of theatres to the net receipts. They declared that the tax on their gross receipts is a serious burden on their business interests, which is not easily borne. The Committee promised that if they changed the tax on any business from the gross to the net receipts, they would certainly include the theatres.

Assistant Secretary Fox Going to Europe.

The bill to appoint an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy is for the purpose of allowing another officer to that Department while Captain Fox is absent in Europe. He will cross the ocean in the monitor iron-clad *Miantonomah*, for the purpose of personally presenting to the Emperor of Russia the resolution of Congress congratulating him on his escape from the hands of an assassin. He will also report on the present condition of the principal navies of Europe. It is not generally believed in Europe that one of our monitors can cross the Atlantic, but the incredulous will soon have a demonstration of the fact. The *Miantonomah* is at Halifax awaiting the arrival of Captain Fox.

From Savannah.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer *San Salvador* brings Savannah dates to the 12th instant. The *News and Herald* contain an account of the sinking of the steamer *Lizzie Baker*, plying between Savannah and Florida, by running on the obstructions below Fort Jackson.

A colored woman has been arrested for infanticide, when by her own confession no less than three of her children had been murdered by her mother shortly after their birth. The murderess has escaped.

The Cholera—No New Cases or Deaths.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Health officer's report states that since the last report no admissions nor deaths have occurred on board the hospital ship. All was well on board the *Virginia* and *Illinois*.

The Connecticut Senatorship.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 16.—The House balloted to-day for United States Senator, with the following result:—O. S. Ferry, 132; R. D. Hubbard, 93; L. S. Foster, 7; Thomas H. Seymour, 1. The Senate votes to-morrow.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cotton firm at 35@36c. Flour declined 10c; sales of 5500 bbls. State at $7 40@9 50; Ohio, $9 20@13 75; Western, $7 40@9 60; Southern, $10 65@16 75; and Canada, $8 70@13 80. Wheat dull; sales of 5500 bushels Milwaukee Club at $2. Corn 1 cent lower; sales of 36,000 bushels at 80@83c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 barrels at $30 62½. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.—The Supreme Court sitting at Harrisburg, has entered judgment in the following cases, the opinions being delivered as follows:—

By Woodward, J.—Youngman vs. Mench. From Union county. Judgment reversed.

Risk's Appeal. From Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed.

Row and vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Decree affirmed.

Dungan vs. Insurance Company. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Catawissa Railroad Company vs. Armstrong. From Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed.

Salover vs. Fassit. From Tioga county. Judgment affirmed.

Braine vs. Spalding. From Bradford county. Judgment affirmed.

Cadmus vs. Jackson. From Philadelphia. Judgment reversed.

Price vs. Mott. From Tioga county. Judgmen reversed.

Cronise vs. Cronise. From Philadelphia. Reargument ordered for reasons stated in the opinion filed.

Commonwealth vs. Mohn. From Northampton county. Judgment reversed.

Hagerty vs. Albright. From Bucks county. Judgment affirmed.

Helsel vs. Same. From Bucks county. Judgment affirmed.

Minnard vs. Taylor. From Cameron county. Judgment affirmed.

By Thompson, J.—Steamship Dock Company vs. Heron. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

By Strong, J.—Dresler vs. Allentown Water Co. From Lehigh county. Judgment affirmed.

Dubois vs. Glant. From Elk county. Judgment affirmed.

Stetson vs. Croskey. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Sheets' appeal. Two cases. From Lycoming county. Decrees reversed.

Bayard vs. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

By Read, J.—Caveron vs. Insurance Company. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

McCleasky vs. Ives. From Clinton county. Judgment affirmed.

Dubois vs. Keller. From Lycoming county. Decree affirmed.

Dunwoody vs. Rayner. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Henderson. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Wonderly vs. Rowland. From Lycoming county. Judgment reversed.

By Agnew, J.—Brady vs. Maynard. From Lycoming county. Decree reversed and defendant ordered to account as directed in the opinion filed.

Barnes vs. Borough of Warren. From Warren county. Decree affirmed.

Halsey vs. Tate. From Philadelphia. Decree affirmed.

The District Court No 2, Judge Stroud, completed its list for the week yesterday, and adjourned.

The District Court No 1, Judge Hare, was engaged this morning with the case of Wainwright vs. Mackenson, an action on a mechanic's lien.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Gold, Stocks, and Markets—The Fenians and James Stephens—Free and Easy Murder—Divorce and Seduction Cases—Curious Murderous Assault, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Gold opened at 129¼—weak. Stocks are strong. Governments quiet and steady. Trade is dull. There is some buoyancy in imported goods. Domestic produce is irregular, and prices are unsettled.

A grand Fenian demonstration took place at Jones' Wood yesterday in honor of the arrival of James Stephens, C. E. P. B. About fifteen thousand persons were present, and Mr. Stephens, in a long speech, gave a detailed account of the operations of the organization from its inception to the present time, and at its close stated that the object of his visit to America was for the purpose of restoring harmony and union between the two sections, and promised that active operations would commence in Ireland for its liberation from English rule before the close of the present year. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and Mr. Stephens received a most cordial welcome from the vast assemblage. Mr. Stephens was the only speaker, and on the conclusion of his remarks the audience dispersed.

The trial of Dr. Henry Otto Claus for the murder of Charles Carson, "at a free-and-easy," in West Thirty-sixth street, in December last, was resumed yesterday. Testimony for the defense was introduced for the purpose of showing that the fatal blow was inflicted in self-defense. The summing up will take place to-day, Mr. Gunning G. Bedford appearing for the prosecution, and James T. Brady for the accused.

An action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Cardozo, yesterday, on a promissory note alleged to have been made by Mr. Wm. O. D. McIntosh, a son-in-law of Commodore Shubrick. The consideration money was advanced by Mr. John K. Ford to pay the expenses of a trip to China, which Mr. McIntosh was advised to take for the benefit of his health. Mr. McIntosh dying in China, his brother Angus was sued as endorser of the note, and a verdict was given in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

The 11lt divorce suit again occupied the attention of Judge Barnard yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers. On a motion made to compel the defendant to file security for alimony and the expenses of the suit, Judge Barnard granted an order directing the Sheriff to hold the defendant to bail in the sum of $10,000, on affidavits showing that he had threatened to sell out his property and leave the State.

Civil suits have been commenced in the Supreme Court by the City Railroad Companies against several of the strikers who attacked drivers during the late disturbances, and orders of arrest have been issued against them.

A case was up before Judge Barnard, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, which developed some painful facts. The complainant is Miss Kate Bastred, who alleges that in March last she was married to a young man named James T. Wilson, and that she subsequently ascertained he had a wife in Bristol, England. She is the niece of Judge Bastred, formerly of this city. A divorce has been granted between the parties on the alleged connivance of the defendant, who took this course, as it appeared, in order to save himself from a criminal prosecution. An application has been made by the father or the lady to set aside the decree. Further hearing in the case was set down for Thursday next.

Anne Birdsall, a waiter girl in the Cassino saloon, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, was awarded one hundred and fifty dollars and costs against the keeper of the saloon, in the Marine Court, before Judge Gross, yesterday. The proprietor, it was alleged, beat, and charged her with keeping some of the tickets she had received.

Judgment for five hundred dollars was awarded to Leopold Herz in the Marine Court before Judge Gross, yesterday, against Anthony Boyer, who it was alleged had wrongfully detained certain articles of gold and silver belonging to the plaintiff.

Peter A. Burley, formerly a member of the Metropolitan police, entered his father's store on Monday evening, and, drawing a pistol on him, pulled the trigger; but it missed fire. A struggle ensued between the father and son, when the former secured the pistol and gave his son in charge of the police. He pleaded guilty to assault with intent to kill, and was committed.

FULTON.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Trial of Davis.

From the Tribune.

Jefferson Davis is a State prisoner—the only man left in confinement (unless ex-Senator Gwin be another) because of his share in the late Rebellion. We have always understood that it was the earnest desire of those who had a right to speak in his behalf that he should be duly arraigned and tried at the earliest moment consistent with judicial fairness and equity; and we have favored such trial, not because they desired it, but because it seemed essentially just and right, yet all the more zealously because his friends wished it. We have desired and hoped, moreover, that the Chief Justice of the United States should preside at his trial; and we have understood that, also, to be wished by the friends of the accused. We do not know that this is to be; but we infer that it is, from the fact that Mr. Chase's objection to presiding, or even to holding court in Virginia, was based on the continued maintenance of martial law in Virginia; and that, we understand, has now been removed. And as Davis has been regularly indicted in Virginia, we trust that his trial is soon to take place, and that it will be so conducted as to reflect honor on American jurisprudence and be productive of lasting benefit to the country. To these ends, it seems to us imperative that the press should treat the matter considerately, temperately, and with a careful avoidance of partisan bitterness or personal acrimony. For it is not merely Jefferson Davis who is to be tried on this occasion, but the American form of government and the American people. The very gravest questions of constitutional law are likely to be raised, discussed, and adjudicated. Let us all take care that all shall be so done that no loyal American abroad shall be impelled to blush for his country.

We see with regret that certain journals, which will be widely regarded as speaking in the interest of the prisoner, are serving their own ends in entire recklessness of consequences, and (it seems to us) in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the accused. Take, for example, this utterance of the *Daily News*:—

"MR. DAVIS AND THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.—It is an earnest of the malignancy that characterizes the conduct of the charges against Mr. Davis on the part of the Judiciary Committee, that that body, to which were delegated the resolutions looking to the trial of the ex-President of the Confederate States for 'treason,' has been seeking to make out a case against him as being an accomplice in the killing of Mr. Lincoln, instead of attending to the resolutions that were referred to it. The reason of this is plain. The same blood-thirsty spirit that brought the heads of the best and noblest of France level with the dust, during the mob rule of the revolutionary Directory, is now seeking to destroy Mr. Davis, at all hazards, if possible, by attempting to impute to him a crime that he is far less able to connive at than those who pretend to judge him. The indictment against Mr. Davis for 'treason' is the work of Underwood. Thad. Stevens would bring him to the block, if possible, through the assassination charge; but as this miserable pretense has not even the shadow of a decent probability to support it, his enemies are compelled to take what comfort they can out of the accusation of 'treason.' However his trial may end, the infamy of the Judiciary Committee will remain a part of the history of the times."

—The *News* is thoroughly aware that the charge of complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln originated neither with Mr. Stevens nor with the Judiciary Committee, but was made by the President of the United States, in a public, official document, which stands to this hour unrevoked and unretracted. We sincerely trust and believe that it is founded in misapprehension. But if it be true it surely ought to be thoroughly investigated and made the basis of judicial proceedings; while, if known to be baseless, it should be promptly recalled and withdrawn. While it stands unretracted, the Judiciary Committee are incontestably right in seeking to probe it; and we are confident that those nearest to Mr. Davis will thank them for so doing. If he is to be tried for treason next month, and is guiltless of any complicity in or knowledge of Booth's atrocity, he ought to be publicly absolved and vindicated of the charge which now stands against him, and which may insensibly prejudice him in the minds of jurors. And we deem it highly probable that his able and thoroughly wide-awake counsel will insist, before he is put on trial for treason, that this charge of assassination shall either be brought to issue or unequivocally retracted. At all events, we insist that it be thoroughly understood that "the revolutionary Directory" is in no manner responsible for it.

The *News*' attack on Judge Underwood is alike absurd and malevolent. Judge Underwood has caused the indictment of Davis for treason. It is within our knowledge that zealous, able, disinterested friends of the accused have complained (we thought, with reason) that the official head of the late Rebellion was kept so long in prison without being indicted and tried. "He is either guilty or not guilty," they forcibly said: "If guilty, why not indict and try him? If not guilty, why not release him?" We thought they were so far right, and have sought to have the obstacles to his trial removed. And now we find a United States District Judge of the United States held up to reprobation for doing his simple duty in the direction which the near friends of the prisoner have hitherto indicated as conformable to their wishes.

The correspondent of the *News* telegraphs from Washington that:—

"The recent indictment of Mr. Davis at Norfolk was brought about by Judge Underwood on his own responsibility, and that it has not received the sanction of the Government or any officer or branch thereof. * * * It is well known to the Government and to all its law officers, that Jefferson Davis' crime, whatever it may be, *does not amount to treason*, and that, tried in any civil court, a conviction for treason cannot be secured. To place Jefferson Davis on trial for treason is to have it proclaimed that he did not commit treason; and it is a knowledge of this fact that has hitherto prevented his trial. If he is put on trial under this indictment, it will simply be in order that he may be honorably acquitted. Underwood, and such men as Nye, who thirst for the blood of Jefferson Davis, do not see this; but Thaddeus Stevens sees it and hence his anxiety to get Mr. Davis tried as an accomplice of the assassins."

—If Mr. Davis is or was "the accomplice of assassins," he ought certainly to be tried as such; but we do not believe he was: hence, we insist that he ought to be cleared of the blasting imputation before he is put on trial for treason. Admitting, then, the assumption of the *News*, we submit that Mr. Davis' friends should be greatly obliged to Mr. Stevens, to the House Judiciary Committee, and to whosoever else is trying to push the investigation of the assassination charge, and to Judge Underwood for procuring the indictment. Those who most love and honor the Head Centre of the late Confederacy are thoroughly tired of his incarceration, and anxious that he should either be tried or liberated. They have never shrunk from any scrutiny into his alleged complicity with Booth, and have desired to see him speedily brought to trial on whatever charge might be preferred against him. The *News* is not serving him or them—it is serving only itself—by carping at the action of Judge Underwood or of the Judiciary Committee.

Consolidating the Public Debt.

From the Times.

We have favored the proposition to consolidate the principal and reduce the interest on the public debt, as we doubt not the popular sentiment will favor it as the subject is discussed, because we believe this great Government entitled, from its high credit and vast revenues, to place its loans at a cheaper rate of interest in gold than six per cent. But it is not a matter of belief or feeling, but of legislative or financial policy that we have now to consider. The measure of consolidation and uniformity of interest at five per cent. in gold is now before Congress. It is for the public to encourage its early enactment, and on terms which will be sure to render it, when made the law for the administration of the Treasury, a complete success in its practical operation of gradually absorbing two thousand millions of various funded and funadable obligations, as they can be brought within the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

To this total of two thousand millions, we believe the surplus revenues of the Government are now in a fair way of reducing our entire interest bearing public debt by the close of another fiscal year. This circumstance, alone, which would not have been believed at the close of the war as possible, or within even two-thirds of the permanent debt to which the country was then likely to be subject, on final settlement, is no inconsiderable argument in favor of a five per cent. consolidation. The very success of our excise and customs revenues, and the readiness with which they are borne, entitled the Government to borrow, or to fund and consolidate what has already been borrowed, on the cheapest terms of the most favored nations. And the people who pay these taxes are doubly entitled to early relief from at least a portion of the burden of interest, and gradual and ultimate complete relief from the entire burden of principal and interest of the public debt.

The application of two hundred millions of dollars per annum out of a budget of not less than three hundred and fifty millions per annum, first to the interest and then to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, would pay off the entire two thousand millions interest-bearing, and also retire five hundred millions of greenback circulation and deposits (if desirable), long before the former would fall due on the proposed thirty-years consolidated five per cent. stock. This is the sum which Mr. McCulloch would like to apply every year, not as a sinking, but as an extinguishment fund. The bill of Mr. Sherman would make certain at least thirty millions a year for the principal of the consolidated stock alone, in addition to the interest, and this also would insure its extinguishment before maturity.

It may be further said that the full force and practical bearing, as well as economical point of the proposed reduction to five per cent., is best illustrated by the fact that the saving of one per cent. difference a year, without any other addition to the sinking or extinguishment fund, would pay of the principal in less than thirty-seven years. In other words, if the Government should continue to pay six per cent. a year in gold—which might have been justified if the settlement of the war debt had taken the permanent total of three thousand, in place of two thousand millions—it will really pay the entire principal twice over in a single generation, as compared with the cost of carrying and paying off a five per cent. consolidated debt.

The process is not to be a forcing or compulsory one on the public creditors. No one who truly appreciates the honor and untarnished faith, to say nothing of the wealth and resources of the Government, would suggest such a thing. But when suggested—as, we are sorry to say, it has been, in certain journals, no doubt inconsiderately—it is easily to be seen that compulsion on this vital point of the public credit would defeat itself. It would utterly destroy the first hope of success of a consolidated five per cent. stock, to place it in the remotest degree upon the interference of the Government with the pre-existing rights of the older six per cent. stocks; and nothing of the sort ever has been, or ever will be dreamed of by the administration of the Treasury, or entertained by Congress.

Yet we are far from believing that the Government will have to wait until the public securities in their present shape come within legal or rightful control of redemption or conversion, before the largest share of consolidation is successfully accomplished. It will be the interest as well as the ambition of the treasury to popularize the consolidated stock from the very start. It will be the interest of the Government, and its truest economy, to get every existing obligation carrying over five per cent. into this rate of consolidation as early as possible; and we dare say it will be the pride of the whole people, including especially the holders of the public stocks, to assist this good work to its consummation. And whatever reasonable immediate inducements are necessary to be held out to make the exchanges or conversions at once, should be, as we doubt not they will be, presented both by Congress and the Treasury. But in any event the consolidation of $1,700,000,000 out of the $2,000,000,000 contemplated, will fall in due course in control of the Government, within the next five or seven years. By good management, more than half this sum can be consolidated the first year after the proper authority is voted.

Europe—A New and More Warlike Phase of the German Question—A Financial Panic.

From the Herald.

The European continental news by the steamship *City of Paris* wears a warlike complexion. There are no appearances of a definite understanding between Prussia and Austria, but the active and menacing preparations for war between Austria and Italy will justify the inferences that Napoleon in his dexterous game with Bismark to detach Prussia from the common cause of all the German States has failed; that instead of a war between Prussia and Austria, the latter power, if necessary, will be backed by the whole German Confederacy in the maintenance of her foothold in Venetia, and that the imbroglio concerning the Danish duchies will be quietly adjusted.

War between Austria and Italy appeared to be regarded in Paris and in London as inevitable and imminent. The panic which prevailed in those great financial and political centres arose from this apprehension. On the Paris Bourse on the 30th April rentes closed at 65·15, a fall of one and a quarter per cent., and Italian and Austrian bonds were greatly depressed. Two days before "the Bourse was in a perfectly awful state. Not even in the worst days of the Crimea was there so bad a feeling." On the 1st of May the contagion had extended to London, for there, on that day, "a state of panic greater than any experienced at any time during the past nine years prevailed in all the markets."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, April 19, says:—"Perhaps I may console some of your readers if I tell them that the greatest person in this realm (Louis Napoleon) has said, 'Well, if there is a war it will only be a very brief one, and will not interfere with our Exhibition'" (1867). How is the war to be a short one? By the neutrality of France; for, according to the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "France will be in no way responsible for it. She has remained neutral, and will reserve to herself complete liberty of action." This signifies that when Austria and Italy come into collision France has only to interpose in order to secure a speedy peace. But Louis Napoleon may be mistaken in this estimate of the case.

Meantime Italy is arming and preparing for Venetia by land and sea, and Austria, anticipating a deadly struggle, would, it was reported, have in Venetia one hundred and sixty thousand effective troops by the first of May. The short war predicted by Napoleon may embrace some such settlement as this:—The surrender of Venetia to Italy, the left bank of the Rhine to France, the Danish Duchies to Prussia, a money compensation to Austria, and the island of Sardinia to France as an equivalent for Venetia. This would be a nice arrangement, especially for France; but as it is possible that Prussia, by some other bargain, may secure these duchies without sacrificing the left bank of the Rhine, Napoleon in the sequel may discover that he has been overreached by Bismark. Moreover, though the France of to-day is an empire, as the France of to-morrow may be a republic, Napoleon is compelled to the policy of short wars in order to avoid the internal dangers of long ones. Hence his peace at Villafranca, when the last war with Austria began to assume the threatening aspect of an embroilment of all the German States.

As the European situation is now presented, Italy, relying upon the reserved forces of France, is resolved upon a war with Austria for Venetia. France declares her neutrality; but we know the prompter behind the scenes. At the same time, as all apprehensions of a rupture between Austria and Prussia appear to have died away, and as Austria is vigorously preparing for the defense of Venetia, the considerations which resulted in the treaty of Villafranca may operate against the armed intervention of France. In a word, in moving a little too soon, and in thus giving the alarm to Austria, Victor Emanuel, it may be, has spoiled the whole European game of Napoleon.

The World at War.

From the World.

The actual condition of Christendom to-day affords a striking commentary upon an observation of Stuart Mill, that "the remark of the early enemies of the Gospel, 'see how these Christians love one another,' is not likely to be made by anybody now." While the Mohammedan and Pagan nations of the world are getting on peacefully and quietly enough, the Christian powers in both continents are in a ferment of war and war's worst passions.

In the new world, Christian Canada is arming against the Christian Fenians; Christian Mexico is in a blaze of domestic conflict; Christian Brazil and her republican allies of Eastern South America are thundering away at the gates of Christian Paraguay; Christian Chili and Peru are battling for dear life with the fleets of her Most Catholic Majesty of Spain; and in our own model Christian republic of the United States, a great political party, professedly devoted to progress and philanthropy, is making the most persistent and furious efforts to keep alive and intensify all the hatreds, rancors, and spites engendered by the greatest and most terrible civil war on record.

In Europe, Prussia and Austria, fresh from a combined and successful attack upon the laws of nations, are preparing to cut each other's throats over the division of the spoil snatched by them from the gallant little monarchy of Denmark; Italy is summoning all her strength into the field to strike for the liberation of Venice from the tyranny of a foreign State; and France, while loudly declaiming against a violent solution of the great European questions of the day, calls out her military reserves, and raises an army as large as the host with which the First Napoleon marched to the invasion of Russia.

With what face can the missionaries sent out by pious people in Christian States to preach to the rest of the earth an evangel of peace on earth and good will to man, undertake now to fulfil their errand? Turkey and Persia, Egypt and Morocco, really seem to be in less need of such a dispensation just now than ourselves. The Crescent just now sheds a milder and less baleful light on mankind than the Cross. If we go no further than our own Capital we must admit that the worst ravings of a cruel and remorseless fanaticism under the conquering Islamite Caliphs of old are daily paralleled by the way in which men claiming to be Christian and republican legislators talk of their fellow-citizens, lately their enemies, but now lying defeated in the power of the Government. What dervish or cadi ever transcended Mr. Thaddeus Stephens' atrocious exclamation on the floor of the American Congress, that "the people of the South ought to be confined by bayonets in the penitentiary of hell?" And is it not enough to try one's faith in the reality of human progress that a temper such as this should, after eighteen centuries of Christianity, be the outcome of the great American experiment of government by the people?

It certainly implies a higher average civilization in the Old World that there is probably no country in Europe in which a public man could venture to-day to utter such savage and brutal sentiments as this of Thaddeus Stevens, which, bad as it is, has been repeatedly rivaled by the language of other prominent men of the same party speaking on the same subject. But the present political condition of Europe reveals the formidable ascendency on that continent, also, of the same spirit of violence which just now domineers over the West. Three years ago the Emperor Napoleon III expressed his fears of the progress of that spirit to the greater European cabinets, and urged it upon them to convene a general European Congress, in which the European questions then pending might be settled by diplomacy. England defeated this appeal of the French sovereign by her refusal to take part in such a Congress; her statesmen, accustomed to a policy of temporizin and evasion, having convinced themselves that it was better to run the risk of a general European conflagration than to have France acquire an absolute and visible predominance in the councils of Europe by carrying through to a satisfactory settlement all the vexed questions of the hour.

All that Napoleon III three years ago foresaw and feared has already come or is fast coming to pass. Central Europe, from the Baltic to the Adriatic, has been suffering for months past most of the worst financial and moral mischiefs which actual war could impose; and the London journals which, three years ago, poohpoohed the Imperial propositions for a congress of nations, are now uttering doleful cries over the prostration of commerce, and querulous complaints of the brutality which insists upon fighting over questions which diplomacy ought to resolve.

Meanwhile, every day which passes weakens the hold of reason and law upon the public conscience of Europe, and strengthens the passions which lead directly to the worship of force as the arbiter of nations. Great armies are marching and countermarching; the uncertainty of all things, political and financial, unsettles men's reason, and excites their emotional nature; the pride of blood and the traditions of national glory are evoked. In Prussia an energetic and unscrupulous premier sees his golden opportunity dawning; in Austria a high-spirited and vehement young monarch, chafing under the memories of the last war with France, grows daily more impatient of the provocations addressed to himself and his people by his Prussian rival on the one hand, and his Italian enemy on the other; in Italy the passions of a whole race are aroused to complete its triumph over a hereditary foe, and to crown its newly constituted unity by the redemption of every acre of Italian soil to the protection of the Italian banner. To keep the peace of the world in the midst of such instigations and such chances of strife is probably a task beyond the reach of diplomacy; and all signs conspire to indicate that Europe is entering upon another "Battle Summer," not less terrible than the memorable season which earned that dread name on fields drenched with blood from the Rhine to the Vistula, and from Naples to the Northern Sea.

If this return of Thor the Hammerer to the control of human affairs were accompanied by, or were the melancholy but necessary condition of, any great development of new principles in politics, it would be less shocking and alarming than it is. But this is very far from being the case; so far from being the case that both in the Old World and in the New there is just now a visibly growing disposition to abdicate much of the ground gained for political freedom in the past. The "thirty years' peace," which in our time has come to an end, really threatens, it would seem, to be followed by an age of political lassitude, in which the soundest principles of liberty are as likely to be called in question and for a time overthrown as to be pushed forward to new and grander results.

MEETING OF TROY BANKERS.—A general meeting of all the Bank Presidents and Cashiers of Troy was held on Saturday afternoon, at the banking house of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking united action in the matter of forwarding a petition to Congress asking that body to take such measures as in the future will prevent the State Legislature from taxing national bonds. A resolution was adopted to the effect that on and after the 1st of June all Western currency—that is, west of Buffalo—will not be received at any bank in the city at less than one-quarter discount.

—The mother of Laura Harris, the singer, died recently, in Madrid.

—A gilt horseshoe is the last new frame for "carte de visite" portraits.

—Patti celebrated her birthday (April 9th) by singing before the French Court.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE VIRGIN
Gold Mining Company of Colorado,
1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,
Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges in extent nearly half a mile in length, situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to [4 25 1m
DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.
Whereas, Satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has been increased in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000). In accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000):
Now it is hereby certified that the Capital Stock of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia Pa., aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid, in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital Stock thereof; and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.
In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.
H. R. HULBURD,
5 11 6t Deputy Comptroller.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.
In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March, 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.
Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t 6 5

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—
PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCKMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.
Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Van Dusen Oil Company will be held at the Office of the Company on FRIDAY, the 18th day of May, 1866, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to borrow ten thousand dollars for the prosecution of the legitimate business of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
E. B. McDOWELL,
5 13 4t* Secretary.

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.
The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby required to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.
5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.
Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 20t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Mill dew restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.
7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 4 12

No 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4§

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 5rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30§ Solid Silver-ware.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS, &c

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE IN EPENDENCE HALL)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 532 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER Manager.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.—From the Thirty-third Annual Report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, lately issued, we extract the following subjects, as presenting points of interest to the general public:—

COAL—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The year 1865 has been one of large production and of large profits, showing a considerable increase from January to January, although in June last a considerable check was received from the difficulties in Luzerne county, between masters and miners. By our last report we showed an aggregate production of all kinds:—

For Pennsylvania:—

	Tons.
From June 30, 1862, to June 30, 1864	12,695,412
From June 30, 1864, to June 30, 1865, it has been	13,441,704
And for the whole country:—	Tons.
To June 30, 1865	17,166,587
To June 30, 1864	16,561,571
In 1860 (the United States Census)	15,601,589

	Tax.
For the United States	$835,992 91
For Pennsylvania	645,297 17

Average rate of tax, 4·8 per ton.

The quantities for the calendar year 1865 have been:—

	Tons.
For the United States	17,417,617
For Pennsylvania	14,082,723

PETROLEUM.

The following is a statement of the quantity of Crude Petroleum assessed in the Twentieth Collection District of Pennsylvania from April, 1865, to March, 1866:—

	Barrels.
Total	1,061,670
Average per month	212 335
Average, three months before the developments at Pithole	107,611
Average, eight months since the developments at Pithole	208,117

Total collections for the whole country, except Twentieth District, Pennsylvania, for nine months, 69,526 barrels, and per month, 7690 barrels.

These data would establish the following facts:—

Twentieth District, January to July, average, 107,611	645 666
Average July to January, since Pithole discovery, 208,117	1,248,602
All other Districts average 7692 barrels, per year	94,292

Or an actual production for the calendar year 1865 | 1,988,590 bbls. of 45 galls. each, or 89,486,200 gallons of Crude Petroleum.

Total petroleum refined for six months, from July to December, 1865, 14,027,770.

The total of refined oil for the year ending June 30, 1865, was 20,603,146 gallons. Taking one-half as the production—January to June, is 10,301,573 gallons—which, added to the above 14,027,770, makes the total from January, 1865, to January, 1866, 24,631,343, which is equal to 29,557,612 gallons of crude oil, and which very nearly measures the consumption of this country for that time, as the uses of petroleum in its natural state is very limited, being confined exclusively to lubricating purposes.

The exports for the same time have been:—Crude, 4,102,575 gallons; refined, 25,493,575 gallons. Totals—1865, 29,595,659 gallons; 1864, 33,507,423 gallons; 1862, 28,034,944 gallons; 1862, 10,887,702 gallons.

The exports from Philadelphia, for the year 1865, have increased largely, and we are only 1,971,562½ gallons behind New York (or equal to our December exports) in our shipments. The port of Philadelphia shows an increase of 4,491,914½ gallons, in 1865, over 1864, while, during the corresponding time, New York shows a falling off of 7,062,167 gallons.

POLICE ITEMS.—Charles Mathers had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, yesterday afternoon, charged with the larceny of about $300, the property of Mr. Henry Mathers, his step-brother, living in the rear of No. 1424 Brinton street, and with setting fire to the house with intent to conceal said larceny. The defendant was arrested by Officers Koch and Leyrer, of Lieutenant John Spear's district, and on his person was found two five dollar bills and some small change. At the hearing yesterday, Mrs. Mathers testified that on Monday afternoon, about half-past 2 o'clock, she left her house in charge of the defendant, who was then lying on a settee; she went shopping, and on her return, about a quarter of 4 o'clock, found the house locked up and discovered smoke issuing from the second-story window; the alarm of fire was promptly given, and a number of hose carriages were soon on the ground; the flames were speedily extinguished. It was ascertained that the fire originated in the chest which contained the money, which was partially destroyed, and then communicated to the bed, where the flames were extinguished, after destroying some of the bed-clothes. The money, $300, was missing. Miss Louisa Erhart testified that on Monday afternoon she called on her sister (Mrs. Mathers), at No. 1424 Brinton street, to go a shopping with her. She found the door locked, and then opened the shutters to ascertain if any person was in the house. She heard somebody in the second story, and, inquiring who was there, received an answer from the defendant. Witness was informed that her sister had just left. Miss Erhart then stepped around the corner and found her sister in conversation with a neighbor. Having finished shopping, she returned to find the house on fire. Henry Hilbert testified that the key of Mrs. Mathers' residence was left at his dwelling by the defendant, who did not remain many minutes, but stated that he was in a hurry, and then went away. Not many minutes elapsed before the alarm of fire was given. Mr. Henry Mathers testified that Charles lived with him for about twenty-two weeks; that he was a carpet-weaver, but recently had been out of work; the prisoner told witness on Sunday last that he was out of money. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Before Alderman Lutz, yesterday, a final hearing was had in the prosecution growing out of the riot, on Sunday afternoon, near Ninth and Cantwell streets, which resulted in the shooting of Joseph Steele, a small boy, as alleged, by Mr Cook. There were three defendants, James Bunfin, Hugh Mooney, and Mr. Cook. The testimony showed that the rioting was begun by a gang of young men, and that the gun was not discharged by Cook until after he was attacked. The intention was to shoot one of the rioters, but the load took effect in the arm of the boy Steele, shattering it badly. Bunfin was discharged, as the evidence did not connect him with the affair. Mooney and Cook were held for their appearance at Court.

Samuel McMullen, alias Henry Black, was held in one thousand dollars bail by Alderman Holmes, upon the charge of bigamy. Both wives were present, and the latter, Mary Cluff, was married to McMullen during his furlough from his ship, about a year after his first marriage. Mary Cluff, alias Mary Delany, was held in fifteen hundred dollars bail to answer the charges of bigamy and perjury, she having sworn at a previous hearing that she was not married to Samuel McMullen.

Two lads employed in the mill of J. Lippincott & Co. have been held by Alderman Holmes, of Frankford, to answer the charge of stealing calico from the mill.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The following is a statement of the collections of Internal Revenue taxes in the First District during the term of Colonel Taggart, from November 13th, 1865, to May 14th, 1866:—

November, 1865	$418,433 01
December 1865	440,406 08
January, 1866	573,819 01
February, 1866	382,279 83
March 1866	348,217 63
April, 1866	356,500 07
May, 13th	94,610 85
	$2,364,075 68

ACCIDENT.—Elizabeth Hughes, aged 40 years, residing at Fifteenth and Shippen streets, fell from the steps of her house yesterday morning, and broke her left wrist. She was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

UNION MEETING IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—The Union men of the Fifteenth Ward have organized a Union Club, for action during the coming campaign. Henry W. Gray is President. The Club held its initial meeting last evening, at the hall of the Spring Garden Engine. Mr. Gray presided. He called the meeting to order in a brief, stirring speech. He alluded to the necessity for thorough organization of the Union party throughout the State and city. The party which stood between the Government and the factions of both sections of the land, during the war now so happily closed, is the party that now must perfect the great ends which the war has accomplished.

T. Hall Foreman was then introduced. He urged the expediency of thorough organization. The Fifteenth Ward, first in the field, must bind together every Union man in the district, to strengthen the cause of Union and reconstruction. The past has taught a lesson purchased at too dear a cost to see the fruits of its victory wasted. The issue that is to be met at the ballot-box this autumn teaches every Union man his duty. The termination of the Rebellion has placed upon the Union people of the country obligations that cannot be evaded.

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—This organization is now ready for the commencement of its work. The Commission consists of seventy persons, who are charged with the work of awakening the attention of the Christian public to the urgent need of evangelizing the multitudes of this generation not yet reached by direct Christian labor. The attention of the Commission is to be given, first of all, to the collection of accurate information regarding the moral condition of cities and large towns, and the various efforts made for their improvement. The Commission is also to devise plans for the training and employment of woman's talent in various spheres of Christian labor, and also to be a medium between Christian laborers and those who desire their services, whether churches, public institutions, societies or individuals.

ASSAULT.—Last night Bishop Vail, of Kansas, was rudely assaulted by a member of the swell mob on one of the Eleventh street cars. The thieves crowded the car platforms at Chesnut street. At Spring Garden street, where the divine left the vehicle, his pocket was cut from his coat, and he was summarily jostled from the car. The thieves gained nothing. A heavy wallet, crowded with munificent donations to the home missionary posts of the West hung in the rent lining and escaped. Bishop Vail is the regular Bishop of the Episcopacy of Kansas. At present he is officiating in this State in the stead of his friend and fellow-laborer, Bishop Stevens, now in Europe successfully trying to restore physical vigor prostrated by protracted labor in the Episcopal Church of this State.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—The house of Mr. John McLaughlin, No. 758 Erie street, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of silverware and other articles, amounting to a large sum. The rascals effected an entrance through the rear of the house.

Several evenings since the house of Mr. John Kelly, on Ninth street, above Catharine, was entered by thieves. Their burglarious attempt was frustrated by one of the occupants of the house entering just as they were about to commence working. They did not take time to put out the gas or close the back doors after them. This neighborhood is frequently kept in a state of alarm by the operations of burglars.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME—ANNUAL MEETING.—The Managers of the Soldiers' Home, located at Sixteenth and Filbert streets, held their annual meeting on Monday evening. There are 111 sick and wounded soldiers in the institution. The following Board of Managers was elected for the ensuing year:—Dr. E. Wallace, George Trott, E. A. Souder, E. C. Knight, William Struthers, Daniel Haddock, Jr., James C. Hand, Henry D. Moore, Charles Gibbons, William H. Kern, James G. Hardie, A. H. Franciscus, Robert P. King, H. C. Howell, Samuel S. White, Charles J. Stille, Robert M. Lewis, Dr. A. Nebinger, E. S Hall, H. R. Warriner, Robert H. Ransley, C. L. Desauque, E. Tracy, C. H. Baker, Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held last evening, in the Society's Hall, at Broad and Walnut streets. The exhibition of flowers and plants was very fine, and elicited much commendation. Among the articles on exhibition competing for the prizes offered by the Association may be enumerated table designs, bouquets, hanging baskets, and baskets of cut flowers, tulips, verbenas, gloxinias, petunias, fuschias, and flowering shrubs, in bloom, which gave a beautiful aspect to the room. The exhibition of vegetables and fruit, especially strawberries, was very choice, and exceedingly tempting to the palate.

BOAT CAPSIZED.—Yesterday afternoon a skiff, which was fastened to the stern of a canal boat, and which contained two men and a boy, was capsized off Port Richmond by the rounding to of the canal boat, and the men and boy were precipitated into the river. The steamtug *Rescue* went to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing the two men, the boy being drowned. His body was not recovered. He was eight years old, and belonged to Holmesburg.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on the body of the man who was run over and killed by the through train to New York, at Thirty-first and Market streets, as mentioned in our edition of yesterday. A verdict according to the facts was rendered. A through ticket on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Cincinnati was found in one of his pockets. On his drawers the name "T. Coskatem" was printed. The Coroner took charge of the body.

ON A VISIT OF INSPECTION.—Mr. W. N. Ogden, a member of the Pittsburg City Council, and Mr. William Hare, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg Fire Department, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. Their object is to inspect our system of police and fire-alarm telegraphing. They will visit the different offices to-day for that purpose in company with Mr. D. R. Walker, the assistant superintendent of the department in this city.

IN SERVICE HERE AGAIN.—The steam engine of the Hibernia Engine Company, so long in the service of the Government, has, by the action of the Board of Directors of the Company, been placed in service here. It is a handsome steamer, and likely to render valuable aid in the extinguishment of fires.

FIRE.—The roof of Verree & Mitchell's rolling mill, on Delaware avenue, below Laurel, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon. It caught from sparks from a chimney.

FATAL RESULT.—Mr. John Eischman, residing at No. 1334 Warnock street, died last evening from the effects of burns received the evening previous, while filling a coal oil lamp too near a light.

A LARGE COLLECTION.—After a sermon, on Sunday last, at Ebenezer M. E. Church, by Bishop Simpson, $5600 was collected towards liquidating the debt remaining upon the church.

CAPTAIN AP. CATESBY JONES.—This officer, formerly lieutenant in the United States Navy, and during the late war a captain in the Confederate naval service, has been appointed by the Peruvian Government Chief of Ordnance in the navy of that country. During the late war he was first lieutenant of the famed iron-clad *Virginia*, and participated in the memorable engagements between that vessel and the United States fleet, in Hampton Roads, in 1862.

"THE "GERMAN QUESTION."—The story goes in Paris, that the other evening Prince Metternich, on being requested by a Prussian countess to write something in her album, gallantly responded to the summons by an impromptu, which may be rendered as follows:—

"Should Count de Bismark take the field
Behind such charms as tame,
Right swift the Austrian would yield
Both Schleswig and Holstein."

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 r

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.

THIS EVENING
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
will appear in his great assumption of
ROBERT LANDRY,
in the powerful drama entitled
THE DEAD HEART;
OR,
THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY.
By Richard Smith.
ELABORATE EFFECTS,
and a completeness hitherto
UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.
The performance will consist of the great drama, in a Prologue and three acts entitled
THE DEAD HEART;
OR,
THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
Robert Landry.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
(as originally peformed by him in this country), and a
POWERFUL CAST.
PROLOGUE.
LETTRE DE CACHET.
ACT 1.
STORMING AND TAKING OF THE BASTILE—RELEASE OF PRISONERS—THE DEAD HEART.
ACT 2.
THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.
ACT 3.
THE GUILLOTINE—THE DESTINY OF THE DEAD HEART.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 19,
SECOND EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
A FINE BILL IN PREPARATION.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 16,
Twenty-first Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear, for the twelfth time, in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness. No expense or effort has been spared in the endeavor by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness, and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Laertes.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR as the Ghost in Hamlet's Father.
SATURDAY—EVERY EVENING
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
BENEFIT
OF
MR F. F. MACKAY.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16.
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
Old Phil.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
After which, the comic drama of
THE OLD GUARD.
Corporal Haversack.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
THE WILD DUCK.
John Duck.....Mr. S. Hemple
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. S. HEMPLE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. THAYER.
SATURDAY—FRANK DREW'S BENEFIT.
MONDAY—MISS LUCY RUSHTON.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Engagement of
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
the Philadelphia favorite.
TWO GRAND BALLETS.
Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL,
TENDERED TO
OFFICER JAMES DORSEY,
THE CAPTURER OF THE MURDERER ANTON PROBST,
BY THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
On THURSDAY, May 17, 1866.
The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:—William H. Millward Jacob E. Ridgway Colonel F. W. Davis George H. Moore, Esq., Robert Moore, Esq., E. L. Tilton, Esq., William Meeser, Esq., Colonel E. W. C. Greene and five hundred others.
The only survivor of the murdered family little WILLIE LEARING, will be introduced to the audience by JAMES DORSEY.
The following lady and gentlemen artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services for this occasion:—
Prof. N. K. Richardson, John Forbes,
Colonel Wm. H. Maurice, Charles Hamilton,
American Quartette, J. Rudolf
Mariatama Glee. Charles Comber,
Philadelphia Quintette, William Wright,
The American Quartette, George Wilkes.
American Vocalists. Miss Mary Godard.
Harmonia Glee, Miss Florence Edmonds,
Amateur Glee, Hughey Dougherty,
W. S. Brown, Tom Vance,
Paul Berger, William C. Probasco,
Frank Glading, Otis Bull Myers,
E. L. Tilton, James Flake,
Robert Butler, James Stella,
Master Barry, A. Bartram,
James Quinn, W. J. Rainnie,
Signor Barrington, Andrew Leavett,
Harry Knocks, C. A. Pettit.
Matthew Gebler,
Tickets 50 Cents. For sale everywhere.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
C. GERNE,
M. L. LAMPORT,
PAUL BERGER,
JAMES H. PENROSE,
C. A. PENNINGTON,
ROBERT T. SIMPSON Treasurer
N. B.—The artists who have volunteered will please meet at the Hall on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock. By order of Committee 5 14 4t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
TO THE
HAYDN QUINTETTE,
Wednesday Evening, May 16.
5 14 3t*
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
DIRECTOR.....JAMES F. HOPE

CARL GAERTNER'S GRAND CLASSICAL MATINEE
will take place on
THURSDAY, May 17,
AT THE
FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mr. GAERTNER will be assisted by
MME ABEL, the great Classical Pianist, of New York,
Mr GRAFF, Tenor, of Philadelphia, and the
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB
Messrs. CHAS B. JARVIS, THEO. KAMMERER, C. PLAGEMAN, CHAS. M SCHMITZ.
MATINEE will commence at 4 o'clock.
Tickets of Admission.....$1 00
To be had at the Music Stores and at the Door.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
THE CAROLINA TWINS,
Willie and Christina, aged 16 years,
JOINED TOGETHER AT THEIR BIRTH.
Their first appearance in Philadelphia on
THURSDAY, May 17.
Day Levees and Receptions, 10A. M. to 5 P. M.
Evening Concerts commence at 8.
"The Twins" are educated and refined; their voices of the sweetest character.
Admission, 25 cents Day and Evening. Reserved Seats to Evening Concert, 50 cents. 5 14 3t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GAB. LEWITZKI'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery 25 cents. 4 21 1m

SOIREE ACADEMIQUE.
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION by the BROAD STREET CADETS, in singing, Gymnastics, Tactics, and Elocution, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on
THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, 1866
Admission, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at E. Cummisky's Bookstore, No 1037 Chesnut street.
Exercises commence at 7¾ precisely. 5 11 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 15

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.
125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575 25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.
PRICE, $1 00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks		$30 000
1	do	do	10 000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
25	do	do	$1000 each	25 00
20	do	do	$500 each	10,000
20	do	do	$50 each	1,000
1	do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue		10,000
1	do	do Lake street		5,000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street		5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st.		10,000
2	do	do No. 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets		6,000
3	do	do in good locality		9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each		5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music stores in the city and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, and at the Music store of Charles Trumpler, at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm Leffingwell, Lyons Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. & R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

INTERNAL REVENUE.

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On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

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HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 1

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"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
Issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to
W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE"
No. 217 WALNUT Street.
1 18

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1328 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 17 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.
I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.
EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkil Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7·00
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 19 6m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m) N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

NEEDLES' COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA;
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
19th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

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Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 3

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
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STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank Building,
TO
No. 805 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7·30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
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TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

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Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.
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MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
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WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADEL

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cent Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in al of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1866.

Southern Inducements to Labor and Capital from the North.

ONE of the greatest needs of the South is Northern capital and immigration. Its losses by the war have been so great that, without capital from abroad to assist in repairing the waste, and developing the natural resources of the country, years must elapse before it can regain its former prosperity. The Montgomery *Advertiser*, in an article on the policy of Alabama in encouraging immigration to that State, says:—

"With reference to the immigration from the North and West, much has been said by travelling correspondents of newspapers of those sections, who often form opinions from isolated and unusual cases, about the personal safety of persons emigrating from the North and West to the cotton States. In reply to this, we can assure all contemplating removing here that no one, whether possessed of capital or not, who will conform to the laws of the State, or of the city, village, or county where he may locate—in other words, who intends to behave himself—need apprehend the slightest demonstration of personal violence."

This reads very well, but the practical question with the man from the North who is interested in this matter is, how it will be necessary for him to act to "behave himself?" If he should happen to hold what are called radical views, and should advocate and defend the Civil Rights bill, for instance, and should discuss and publish and vote for his sentiments as he would have done at the North, would that be called behaving himself?

Public sentiment at the South is especially tyrannical. It practically constitutes there the supreme law. No man will of choice make his home in a community where he is liable to be ostracized on account of his political opinions. This country is too large, and the opportunities for making a competence are too general, for any man to remain long where he is shunned and made odious for exercising the common rights of an American citizen.

If the press of the South may be taken as a fair representative of her people, we fear that the inducements to Northern emigrants are such as will rarely be influential. For instance, the following extract from a late number of the Memphis *Avalanche* shows what the feeling towards loyal men from the North is in that infamously notorious city. It says:—

"We tell the people of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, that the house of WOLCOTT, SMITH & Co. is composed of their worst enemies. Every Southern man should shun this house as he would a foul leprosy. WOLCOTT is a radical; he is for negro suffrage, negro equality, negro bureaus, for disfranchisement—everything calculated to degrade his neighbors, the men who feed him, and the Southern man should fly from his doors with the same instincts of danger that rats desert a burning barn. WOLCOTT's talk about his cheap goods is all a fudge. Southern men—men that support JOHNSON, who are for peace, who oppose negro equality and negro suffrage, and who are for the free-born, native Tennesseeans exercising all the rights enjoyed by WOLCOTT offer goods for sale as cheap as he or any of his radical confederates; and the Southern man who passes by such men and gives his patronage to his enemy, is an unprincipled ingrate, and ought to join the radicals at once."

This is about what we might expect from a city where mobs burn school houses and churches, and murder unoffending men and women. It is unpleasantly suggestive, too, of those old days before the war, when a freedom-loving citizen from the North could travel anywhere in the world and express his sentiments with more safety than in the South.

We regret to see these things. They are not hopeful indications. They are part and parcel of the old order of society which we had hoped was abolished. They belong to the dark ages of slavery—not to this more enlightened and liberal day.

But the people of Tennessee can have their own way about this matter. If they don't want Northern settlers and capitalists to come among them, they have only to keep on in this strain. Fortunately there are some of the old slave States—Missouri, for instance—where a better spirit prevails. And they are having their reward, too, in a tide of immigration which is putting new life into every department of their industry and trade.

The Loan Bill as Reported.

SENATOR SHERMAN has reported the "Consolidated Bond" bill as drafted by Mr. McCULLOCH, with the trivial amendment that the sum allowed for putting the bill in operation shall be one instead of two per cent. This reduces the amount under the control of the Secretary from over forty millions to half that amount. We doubt if such a sum will prove sufficient, as the Secretary of the Treasury is best qualified to know what is needed, and he inserted two per cent. If, however, he desires it, we doubt not that Congress will cheerfully yield all that is desired. The New York *Tribune* thus forcibly puts the case in favor of the bill:—

The Committee's amendment is not important. We are glad that the general principles of the bill are not affected. With us it is not so much whether one or two per cent is set aside to pay expenses, so we have a loan arranged that the people will take it, and the national debt be lessened. The points which we wish to impress upon Congress are these, in brief:—

I. A loan of thirty or forty years, in which all minor loans will be embraced.

II. A loan that shall not exceed in amount the aggregate indebtedness of the country as now represented in the various forms of legal-tenders and interest-bearing securities.

III. Freedom from taxation. The reduction of interest from 6 to 5 per cent. will more than repay the present income and other tax.

IV. The creation of a sinking fund to the amount of one per cent. annually of the aggregate loan, religiously put aside every year to cancel the debt when it matures.

V. The reduction of interest to five per cent.

A financial measure embodying these points will be wise and timely. The country yearns for it. We shall be on our way to specie payments. The present ruinous rates of interest, which inflate currency, injure trade, depress business, and conduce to all sorts of speculation, will be abandoned. The world will see that we mean to pay our debt, and that it is part of the American system to make its obligations types of eternity. We shall not bequeath to our grandchildren a burden which we and our children can remove. The fear that a five per cent. loan will be unpopular and impossible is absurd. Five per cent. from the Government is as good as six per cent. from bankers. The five per cent. Tenforties are worth as much now as the Seven-thirties were six months ago, while Seven-thirties in the meantime are soaring beyond par. If we could negotiate nearly two hundred millions of a five per cent. loan in war times, with a ten years' option of redemption, there is no reason why we cannot do so now. The sooner Congress gets to work at the bill the better.

An Important Bill.

A VERY important bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday. It relates to the Territories of the United States, and prohibits their legislative assemblies from passing special acts conferring corporate powers, but authorizes them to pass general laws for the purpose. It declares null and void all special charters heretofore granted by any of the legislative assemblies. The sixth section provides that no person appointed by the President to any office in the Territories, shall receive compensation until he shall have entered on the discharge of his official duties within the Territory, and no officer shall be paid for the time he may be absent from the Territory without authority from the President. It prohibits legislative assemblies from granting divorces, but leaves that authority with the Courts of the United States in the Territories. The ninth section is as follows:—

And be it further enacted, That within the Territories aforesaid there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law; and all acts or parts of acts, either of Congress or of the legislatives assemblies of the Territories aforesaid, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby declared null and void.

The tenth section entitles a Territorial Secretary, who performs the duties of acting Governor in the absence of the Governor, to receive pay equal to the Governor's salary.

An ineffectual effort was made to strike out the ninth section, and the bill pssed by a vote of 79 to 43.

This bill lays the axe at the root of a class of abuses that have been rife in all of our Territories.

THE COLORADO VETO.—The President has vetoed the bill for the admission of Colorado on the ground of insufficient population. Very well; now let us have an impartial application of this test. When Florida, with her totally inadequate population, and a disloyal one at that, comes up for admission, let the Colorado test be faithfully applied.

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Failing Health and Fears that He may Die a Prisoner—Special Report Upon His Health Requested by President Johnson, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.—For a long time I have pertinaciously insisted, in the face of the contra protestations of officers inside the fort, that Jeff. Davis has been gradually failing in health ever since he was brought here. My most reliable evidence has been the statements of persons seeing him here who knew him during the war, and had not seen him before since his imprisonment.

The statements of all such persons have been uniform on the point of his failing health. More than one has related that he could not possibly survive a much longer imprisonment. Slowly, but surely, he has been breaking down. He cannot walk but a short distance now without stopping to take rest. Recently his appetite has quite sensibly failed. His preternaturally pale and emaciated appearance, and slow, tottering walk, show clearly one greatly, if not irrevocably, impaired in health. At length the officers begin to notice these growing changes, and have serious apprehensions that he may die a prisoner in their hands. From all I can learn, Secretary McCulloch went away impressed with the same idea. It is whispered to-day that President Johnson has sent a special message here, requiring an immediate report upon the state of his health. This request, unquestionably, must have emanated from statements made by Secretary McCulloch to President Johnson.

When this report comes to be made—as I have every reason to believe it will be at once—I prophesy that it will fully bear out all my previous and present statements regarding the failing health of Mr. Davis. In the first place he was not strong or healthy when he came here. For months he was kept in close confinement, and the daily exercise that has since been allowed him, and is now allowed him, does not exceed an hour a day. His trial is announced to commence in three weeks' time, and the change and excitement in consequence of it may have a beneficial effect and serve to keep him up. I shall not be surprised, however, if, in the meantime, in view of his present state of health, an order comes giving him the parole of the fort, or at least granting him greatly increased privileges over those he enjoys now.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 15.—It is understood that the surgeon of the post has complied with the instructions of President Johnson to furnish a special report upon the physical condition of Jeff. Davis. The nature of the report has not been made known, but there is reason to believe that it does not speak in very hopeful terms of his condition, and urges a less rigid system of confinement if his restoration to perfect health is at all desired.—*N. Y. Herald.*

IN THE DEEP.—The construction of a submarine tunnel between Calais and Dover is seriously contemplated. Levels have been taken, plans drawn, and a special commission has reported to the Emperor of the French on the feasibility of the scheme.

A MEMORIAL CATHEDRAL.—About £17,000 has been subscribed towards the Roman Catholic Cathedral which is to be erected in London as a memorial to Cardinal Wiseman. A subscription of £2000 has been given anonymously, but it is generally understood that the donor is Dr. Newman.

AN EX-BANKER A NEWSPAPER OWNER.—The Paris banker Mires has just bought the Paris *Presse* for 1,500,000f.—$300,000—a large price. The only member of the editorial staff retained is the witty *feuilletoniste*, M. Paul de Victor. M. Mires has thus described his views to a friend:—"I mean to make the *Presse* a second *France*, more decided in its liberal tendencies and also more papal, representing the papacy as the bulwark of justice. And mind you, I'm not the only Jew that sticks to the Pope. Rothschild and Pereire go for him as well."

GEOLOGICAL PHENOMENON.—A geological phenomenon is noticed in the Isle of Wight, consisting of a layer of pebbles, each about the size and color of a horse-bean, which has been gradually moving eastward along the south-western shore of the island. The layer has now reached Ventnor. A few years since no such pebbles were found on that coast. They probably originated on the coast of Dorset. They are, like all gravel, broken and water-worn flints. The layer has probably been formed under the sea, and driven by some unusual disturbance from the Dorset shores, past the Hampshire coast, on to the Isle of Wight beach.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 16, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very dull and depressed, with the exception of Government bonds, which are in fair demand at full prices. 5-20s sold at 101¼@102; 6s of 1881 at 109; and 7·30s at 102⅛. State and City loans are less active.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 28½, a decline of 1 on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy in a small way at 129½, an advance of 1½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼@54½, a slight decline; Reading at 53·69@53⅞, a slight decline; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32, no change; 36½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Minehill; 38½ for North Pennsylvania; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred ditto; and 43½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. About 800 shares of Hestonville sold at 20@21¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1½; 85 was bid for Second and Third; 55 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Green and Coates; 10 for Ridge avenue; and 36 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment. 217 was bid for North America; 139 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 90¼ for Northern Liberties; 29¼ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 52¼ for Penn Township; 51 for Girard; 62 for City; and 40 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34½ for preferred do.; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 117 for Morris Canal preferred; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; and 64½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Caldwell sold at ⅛, and Dalzell at 1, no change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$5000	U S 6s 81 reg..	109	100 sh	Hest'v'e R....	21½
$400	U S 5-20s 62....	102	18 sh	do.....	21
$500	do	101⅞	50 sh	do.....	21
$11000	do.....lots.	101⅛	100 sh	do.....b30	20½
$100	do	101⅞	200 sh	do.....lots	20
$7300	U S 7-30s. Jne	102⅛	3 sh	Cam & Am...	129½
$600	City 6s mun...	98½	400 sh	Reading is	53·81
$1000	Count'g R bds	90	100 sh	do.....b30	53⅛
$4000	C & A 6s....	89	100 sh	do.....2d.	53.81
$1000	Pa R 1-4mt 6s.	102	100 sh	do...b30.	53·81
$1000	Sun & Erie 7s.	96	200 sh	do..lots s30	54⅛
$2000	N Pa 6s.....	91½	75 sh	Penn R...lots	54⅛
200 sh	Caldwell..lots	⅛	26 sh	do.....	54⅛
400 sh	Cata pf. lots	5 28½	200 sh	Ph & E... lots	32

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	130½	12 M.	130½
11 A. M.	130½	1 P. M.	130½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	129½	130½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	121	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	113	115
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	129½	130½
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	123	125
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864....	11½	11⅝
" " July, 1864....	11	11⅛
" " August, 1864....	10½	10⅝
" " October, 1864....	9⅛	9¼
" " Dec., 1864....	8⅛	8¼
" " May, 1865....	6	6⅛
" " August, 1865....	4½	4⅝
" " Sept., 1865....	4	4⅛
" " October, 1865....	3½	3⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.—The Flour Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues very quiet; but holders are very firm in their views, owing to meagreness of the receipts and stocks. About 800 bbls. were taken in lots, for the supply of the home consumers, at prices ranging from $7 50@8·25 for superfine; $8·75@10·25 for extras; $10 87½@11·50 for Northwestern extra family—the latter rate for choice; $11·00@12·50 for Penna. and Ohio do. do., and $13@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $6 per bbl., but there is not much doing. In Rye Flour nothing doing.

There is a good demand for Wheat of prime quality, at full prices, but common is not much inquired after. Sales of 3000 bushels fair and good red at $2 50@2·60, and some choice at $2 70@2·75; white ranges from $2 75@3 00. Rye is scarce and wanted; small sales of Pennsylvania are making at $1 12. Corn is in limited request, with sales of 2500 bushels; yellow at 83c., afloat and in the cars. Oats are in good request, and have advanced; sales of 300 bushels Delaware at 69@70c; 1400 light Maryland, and 5000 bushels Western, sold on private terms.

Nothing doing in Timothy or Cloverseed. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at an advance; small sales at $2 90@3 00.

Whisky moves sluggishly; Pennsylvania is held at $2·25, and Ohio at $2·27; 50 bbls. drudge sold at $2·22½.

A NOVEL FINANCIAL SCHEME.—The London *Spectator* notices the formation of a company called the "Cash Payment Association," intended to take advantage of the difference between cash and credit prices. Every person who pays ten shillings a year to the association receives a list of shops at which, for ready money, he may obtain goods from seven to twenty-five per cent. cheaper than he otherwise would. The tradesmen give this pledge to the association, being themselves repaid by the additional customers sent them.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

CEDAR CAMPHOR
Best against Moths. Cheap! Efficient! Fragrant! Your apothecary has it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Makers, Boston.

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationary at reasonable prices.
MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
5 16 1mrp

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF TEN acres, handsomely situated near White Hall Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Apply at No. 814 WALNUT Street. 5 16 3t*

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ MISS ANNA E DICKINSON,
WILL SPEAK, BY INVITATION
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
SUBJECT:—"MY POLICY."
This is Miss Dickinson's most popular lecture, and is said to have created the greatest enthusiasm in the West, where she has been for several months past addressing immense audiences on "My Policy;" or the Johnsonian dogma of Reconstruction. So great was the demand for its repetition that she was compelled to decline innumerable invitations.
Tickets for sale at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, 8, W. corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. Box sheet open until 9 P. M. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission 25 cents. 5 12 4p

☞ OFFICE OF THE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS,
MAY 14, 1866.
The POPLAR STREET BRANCH of this Company will run regularly after this date.
Passengers on arriving at the junction of Franklin and Poplar will be passed up town on the Richmond line without additional charge.
Passengers going to the Navy Yard or Baltimore Depot, can obtain passes at the junction of Franklin and Spring Garden streets.
5 15 3t* W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

MONTE CRISTO
Gold and Silver Mining Co.
OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
Shares, $20.
FULL PAID STOCK.
Working Capital, - $300,000
7500 Shares Only For Sale,
BEING PREFERRED STOCK,
Bearing 25 Per Cent. Interest Per Annum in Coin.
PRESIDENT,
E. FREEMAN PRENTISS, Philadelphia.
TREASURER,
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier Commonwealth National Bank, Philadelphia.
SECRETARY,
THOMAS DUNLAP, Philadelphia.
MINING SUPERINTENDENT,
T. J. MURPHY, Nevada.
OFFICE,
No. 413 CHESNUT St., Philad., Room No. 5.
The above Company has lately been organized with extensive and valuable Silver Mines in the celebrated White Pine Mining District, Lander county, Nevada.
Parties desiring to invest in a *bona fide*, legitimate Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Working Capital Stock receive the largest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
The Mines are now being worked, and machinery will be erected at once.
Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail, addressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfm3t4p

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 22 South NINTH Street.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,
As Our Prices are the Lowest.
MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK
Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.
SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the highest style, and at moderate prices.
Boys' Clothing.
In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.
THE BEST IN THE CITY,
At the Lowest Prices.
Orders executed at shortest notice.
THE CHOICEST STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
4 11 w2 4t4p]

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, A BALE OF
Very Rich Organdy Lawns,
AND A BALE OF
RICH CAMBRIC LAWNS,
Which, with the assortment we had on hand, makes our stock one of the largest and best ever exhibited,
AND FOR SALE AT
A Reduction of Twenty-five Per Cent. from Former Prices. [5 14 mw4p

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1099, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

FASHIONS 1866.
RECOMMEND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS
They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies, throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most Perfect and Agreeable SKIRT ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and, Economy.
The Last New Style
IS THE CELEBRATED
EMPRESS TRAIL,
Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses:—so says "Godey's Lady's Book;" "Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine;" "Demarest's Monthly Magazine of Fashions;" "Le Bon Ton;" "The Boudoir of Fashion;" and the Fashion Articles of the different Newspapers.
See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.
AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole owners of the PATENT,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,
No. 97 CHAMBERS,
AND
Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., New York.
FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES IN THIS CITY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND ELSEWHERE.
AT WHOLESALE BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS. [5 2 wfm6t4p

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),
Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.
JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

HAVANA CIGARS.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS AND A LARGE VARIETY,
OFFERED LOW AND IN LOTS TO SUIT DEALERS, BY
S. FUGUET & SONS,
5 10 6t4p] IMPORTERS,
No. 216 S. FRONT STREET.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45rp

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Mr. Sloanaker's Confirmation.

It is believed that among the business of the Senate in Executive session yesterday was the reconsideration of its action on the confirmation of Mr. A. B. Sloanaker as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania.

The Attorney-General.

Attorney-General Speed has returned from Kentucky, where he has been spending some time for the benefit of his health.

Labor Wanted in the South.

Reports from Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Arkansas state a great want of plantation labor, and very little success in obtaining it.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Senate.

The Veto Message was read and ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which was referred to the Military Committee. It provides that the army shall consist of the five artillery and the six cavalry regiments now in the service, thirty seven regiments of infantry, and the professors and cadets of the Military Academy. The companies shall consist of 64 privates as a minimum, and 82 as a maximum, to be enlisted for five years.

Mr. Wasnburne (Ill.) asked and obtained the unanimous consent of the House to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on steam ships. He stated that it contained a section to prevent the transportation of nitro-glycerine, and also a section to modify the construction given to the existing law in reference to crude petroleum or coal oil. That construction, he said, prevented the shipment of that article. The bill was read a third time, and passed.

The bill prohibits the transportation of nitro-glycerine or gilnoir oil on any ship, steamship, steamboat, vessel, car, wagon, or other vehicle, used or employed in transporting passengers by land or water between any foreign country and the United States, or from one point of the United States to another, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

In case of death arising from a violation of the law, the persons offending may be convicted of murder and punished accordingly. Nitro-glycerine is not to be transported at all, unless packed in a metallic vessel, separate from all other substances, and labelled "Nitro-glycerine—Dangerous."

A violation of this provision is punishable by a fine not exceeding $3000. Coal oil or crude petroleum may hereafter be carried on the decks or guards of steamboats, or in open boats, where a free circulation of air is secured.

Fire in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, May 16.—Charles Kelsey's cotton warehouse in this city was burned to-day, with a large amount of cotton, etc. The loss is very heavy, but unknown.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Scotia* sailed to-day for Liverpool, with $3,000,000 in specie. The *Kangaroo* also sailed with $375,000.

THE WORLD OF FASHION

Paris Modes for May—New Modes for Dress, Bonnets, Etc.—Filligree Trimmings, Etc.

From Le Follet for May.

Each spring the Parisian aristocracy introduce some fashion which is received for themselves alone. That for the present season is one for which every woman of taste has an innate tendency: it is the preference given to white, either for home or ball dress. The great care and numberless expenses connected with such a toilette make it a luxury for the rich only, when adopted for home or morning dress; at the same time it is generally a proof of elegance and good taste. These morning dresses are no longer called peignoirs, although they are a costume negligé. That which constitutes their recherche elegance is their apparent simplicity. No parvenue would be satisfied with a simple white dress trimmed only with a ruche of the same, or narrow tucks on the skirt. She might have a splendid peignoir emoroidered in gold and elaborately trimmed; but a dress so simple would not be her taste. One must have it from the cradle, it can never be merely learned.

These white dresses, which will be so fashionable, are composed of a long skirt of percaie and a short casaque of the same; the casaque not fitting, but showing the figure. Some are trimmed with the narrow ruche already spoken of, forming a small grecque, and fastened on with colored cotton. Others have an insertion, with a guipure at each edge; and again, others are made in large scallops, trimmed either with a fancy braid, all white, or white and colored. The taste for white is not new; it has always been adopted by the grand monde. We might, in proof of this, go back to the time of the Romans, when the dress of white wool was that of the patrician lady. Another marked preference in the same circle is that for white and black, white and lilac, or grey and white.

These form the walking dresses of those who wear white at home. Indeed, now that the dress and jacket must match, one has not much choice of color, as anything very striking or bright is by no means suitable for such a style of toilette. We still find striped or plain materials are more generally in favor than any others, they are so decidedly the most suitable for skirts on the bias. Indeed, stripes cut thus produce a pretty effect, forming into points where they join. Many dresses are made quite plain. When trimming is used, bands of taffetas on the bias are frequently employed. Cluny guipure, also, and small round mother-of-pearl buttons are very fashionable, especially on the "Princesse" make of dress, which will, without doubt, predominate through the summer.

As the warmer weather approaches it appears that the casaque, formed simply by basques fastened on to a waistband, will be adopted. It is more convenient for the present make of dress than the former fashion of having no body to the dress under the out-of-doors jacket, which was so frequently the resource of ladies when the heat was too great to admit of the double vestment. Of course these basques must be well cut, and fitted to the waist in such a manner that they do not appear separate. The first dress in our list this month is one of this description.

A robe, "Princesse" make, of wide stripes of grey and white. A wide black guipure put as revers round the bottom of the skirt and sleeves. The long basque, fixed under a band of guipure, is also trimmed round, and the trimming is rounded and carried up the sides, which are opened up, and also up the fronts.

A foulard dress, with small black spots. The under skirt, festooned and edged with black velvet; the upper skirt draped at every seam with bunches of black velvet ribbon. Small paletot of the same, with revers in front, and pockets all trimmed with velvet of different widths, forming festoons. Jet buttons.

A dress of dark drab foulard, with shaded green spots. At the bottom of the under skirt a plaiting of green taffetas, headed with three bias pieces. The upper skirt draped in four places under wide ends of green taffetas, fastened with mother-of-pearl buttons. Tight casaque, with pipings up every seam, and ends of ribbon at the shoulders and the middle collar at the back.

A very elegant robe, "Princesse," of white foulard, dotted over with blue or pink flowers, trimmed all up the skirt with rows of cluny guipure over colored ribbon put on in brandebourgs, or horizontally, and graduated in the length of the pieces. The casaque imitated with a band and ornaments of guipure, forming festoons. Small pockets of guipure and ribbon.

A dark drab foulard, with a narrow black stripe, or rather merely a thread, of "Princesse" form, trimmed upon every seam with a very thick piping of black taffetas, a similar piping round the bottom, and a row of large black taffetas buttons up the front. Basque fastened to the band, simply piped round to match the dress.

A robe of foulard of a golden brown color, with large black spots. This is also of "Princesse" make, and up each seam is placed a guipure insertion. Tight casaque of the same, trimmed round with a wide insertion, with a small hood also trimmed with guipure.

A green poult de soie dress; round the bottom a head fringe intermixed with crystal—one of the latest novelties for fancy trimmings. It is put on in festoons. The body is plain, simply trimmed round with a wide fringe.

A simple toilette of drab linen; robe "Princesse" cut at the bottom over a petticoat of blue silk, and trimmed with blue silk buttons. Small casaque festooned round, and also trimmed with blue buttons.

A toilette de ville of violet gros grain, trimmed up the sides with ornaments of white and black guipure, fastened at equal distances by pompons of violet velvet, worked with silver thread. A pardessus of plush violet, fastened with silver buttons, complete this elegant toilette.

A robe of light blue taffetas antique, quite plain at the hips, and trimmed neatly at the bottom of the skirt with a fringe. The heading worked with white beads. This is carried up the three front seams, forming an apron. The body is high and plain, and is completed by a basquine, which is fastened to a band embroidered with beads, and trimmed to match the skirt. This basquine is worn generally out of doors only.

A dress of gros d'Athenes, grey shot with pink, "Empire" skirt, trimmed with five bias folds, surmounted by an elegant insertion of Brussels lace. Round body, trimmed to match the skirt.

A gaze de Chambery dress, blue with large spots of white satin. The skirt is trimmed with five narrow bouillons of white gauze, at little distances apart, the space being filled in with wreaths of myosotis. Low full body and short sleeves, trimmed with myosotis.

An emerald green moire dress, with a long trained skirt, untrimmed. Casaque "Louis XIII," with waistcoat of satin "Regina" as long as the casaque, and buttoned all the way up with buttons of cameo set in silver.

Dress of gaze de Chambery, with under skirt of violet silk, and tablier "Louis XV" of gaze bouillon. The same at the back. At each side a trimming of mauve tulle, with violets covered with tulle bouillon, and wreaths of the same flowers between each bouillon. Low body, with bouillons of tulle. Ceinture and pouff of violets.

A dinner dress of white taffetas antique, trimmed with ornaments of violet velvet edged with gold. Low square body, trimmed in the same style. Short sleeves, and band of velvet and gold.

We must now turn our attention to that most important part of the toilet, the bonnet. But is there such a thing to be seen? It seems doubtful. One may, indeed, see floating tulle—something round and indescribable—on the summit of the head, which is called a bonnet; but it is difficult, we confess, to believe it is one—and yet such is the bonnet of the day. The "Lamballe" seems to be quite the favorite. It does not reach to the cheeks, and has a round crown which leaves the ears and back hair quite free. Thus, a chapeau "Lamballe," of tulle bouillon, with a trimming of rice straw and white hyacinth. These bonnets are placed on the very summit of the head, and have no cap—simply a border or edging. That of hyacinths, just spoken of, is merely strung like those made by children, of lilac or wild flowers.

Another "Lamballe" was of rice straw, with a blonde at the back and a crystal fringe across the front. Hang strings are quite in the fashion. Two sets of strings are usually put—one to fasten the little square or round of tulle, the other crossing under the chin and fastened with a bouquet of flowers, or floating carelessly over the shoulders. Another very elegant little bonnet was made of tulle, and trimmed with marabouts, lilac and crystal fringe.

We must pass on to describe some models for those who are not willing to adopt the "Pamela" or "Lamballe;" and of these may be seen an endless variety. Thus a capote of lilac crape, with a waterlily also of lilac crape, with gold pistils; ornaments of crystal and gold. On the crown a trimming of blonde cut in three long points to form the curtain. Flowers, with bouffettes of crape and crystal ornaments, inside. Strings of white moire ribbon.

Straw bonnet, trimmed with ornaments of green velvet and straw inside, and curtain of white tulle spotted with straw and velvet.

Capote of maize crape, with a wide curtain of crape, trimmed with black lace and jet beads. On the left side, some ears of corn, made of maize crape and jet. The inside trimmed with the same and white blonde.

A chapeau "Lamballe" of pink tulle, edged with large crystal beads. On one side an aigrette of white marabouts and roses fastened to a scarf of tulle floating at the back. Bandeau of pink hyacinths, forming also a Benoiton chain, falling over the strings of pink silk.

Flowers will be the favorite ornament for bonnets this season; and we do not wonder at this when we see with what exquisite skill they are copied and arranged.

THE RECENT RIOTS IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

From the Army and Navy Journal, May 14.

From an official source we have received the following detailed account of the recent disturbances at Memphis. It may be relied upon as a correct statement of the circumstances of the recent riot, of which only imperfect reports have thus far been presented to the public:—

On the afternoon of May 1, 1866, the police endeavored to arrest some discharged colored soldiers, who were disorderly, in South Memphis, but were resisted and driven away. This called forth the whole police force, which was joined by a large number of the lower classes, for the ostensible purpose of assisting in arresting the offenders of the law, but upon arriving at the scene of the disturbance a general onslaught was made upon the negroes, who compose the main portion of the inhabitants of that locality. The riotous proceedings continued to increase until a late hour in the evening, when the Mayor of the city addressed the following communication to Major-General Stoneman, commanding the Department of Tennessee:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MEMPHIS, May 1 —To Major-General Stoneman, Commanding, Etc.:—There is an uneasiness in the public mind growing out of the occurrences of to-day which would be materially calmed if there was an assurance of military co-operation with the civil police in suppressing all disturbances of the public peace. I should be happy to have it in my power to give this assurance at once. It would intimidate the lawless, and serve to allay the apprehensions of the orderly. I therefore request that you will order a force of say 200 men, commanded by discreet officers, to be held ready to co-operate with the constabulary force of the city in case of any further continued lawlessness. I am, General, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, JOHN PARK, Mayor.

To which the following reply was made:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 1 —Hon John Park, Mayor of City of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn —Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of this instant. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the small force of Regular infantry stationed at this post—in all not more than 150 strong—will be directed to hold itself in readiness to co-operate with the civil authorities of Memphis in case of further continued lawlessness." This force is in camp in the fort, where you can communicate with the commanding officer in case you shall find that you need his assistance and support. I should prefer that the troops be called upon only in case of an extreme necessity, of which you must be the judge. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE STONEMAN, Major-General Commanding.

At the same time orders were sent to Captain Allyn, commanding a detachment of the 16th United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Pickering, to be in readiness with his force as occasion might require. The disorders continuing, and several parties having been killed and wounded, the troops were ordered out and the rioters dispersed. Though comparative quiet was restored, the public mind remained at an intense state of excitement, and occasional cases of shooting occurred throughout the remainder of the night and the day of the 2d.

After midnight of the 2d, various churches, school-houses, and buildings which were used by the Freedmen's Bureau and negro population, and located in various parts of the city, were burned. Most of those buildings belonged to the United States Government, and one of them contained a considerable amount of clothing and stores for destitute whites and blacks, all of which was consumed.

On the 3d the indiscriminate firing continued, and, as is the case generally in like disturbances, inoffensive and innocent parties were killed and wounded. The excitement increased, and the apprehensions of the people were so little allayed that the following communication was addressed to General Stoneman during the afternoon:—

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 3 —Major General Stoneman, U. S. A., Commanding Department of Tennessee—Sir:—I am requested, by the citizens composing a meeting held this morning, at the Court House, to lay before you the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously, and to request from you your co-operation in any measures that may be taken in pursuance thereof.

Respectfully, R. C. BRINKLEY.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Mayor of the city, and Sheriff of the county, together with the Chairman of this meeting (W. R. Greenlaw), be authorized to summon a force of citizens of sufficient numbers, to act in connection with the military, which shall constitute a patrol for the protection of the city, to serve such time as the Mayor, Sheriff, and Chairman of this meeting shall direct.

Resolved, That the Chairman (W. B. Greenlaw), J. H. McMahon, S. P. Walker, and R. C. Brinkley, be requested to wait upon General Stoneman, and inform him of the proceedings of this meeting.

W. B. GREENLAW, Chairman.

R. C. BRINKLEY, Secretary.

Upon the receipt of which resolution the following orders were issued:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 3 —To the Mayor, City Council, and all Civil Officers of the County of Shelby and City of Memphis—Gentlemen:—Circumstances compel the undersigned to interfere with the civil affairs in the city of Memphis.

It is forbidden for any person, without authority from these headquarters, to assemble together any posse, armed or unarmed, white or colored. This does not include the police force of the city, and will not as long as they can be relied upon as preservers of the peace.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE STONEMAN, Major-General Commanding.

At the same time four companies of the 16th U. S. Infantry (by telegraph) were ordered from Nashville, on special train. During the night of the 3d the city was strongly patrolled, in anticipation that attempts would be made to carry out many threats of murder and incendiarism that had been made against the Freedmen's Bureau, Northern men, and the negroes. Nothing of a specially serious nature occurred, and, on the evening of the 4th, the four companies ordered from Nashville arrived, under command of Brevet Major Christopher, which had a most salutary effect towards the preservation of the public peace. Upon the restoration of order a Commission was ordered to investigate the disturbances (a copy of the order appended), and the following communication addressed to the Mayor of the City of Memphis:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, May 5 —To his Honor, Mayor John Park, Memphis, Tennessee:—Sir, I have the honor to request information upon the following points, viz.:—

1. What efforts have been made, or steps taken, by the civil authorities of the city of Memphis to apprehend and bring to trial and punishment the perpetrators of the outrages which have disgraced the city of Memphis during the past week, and what assurances can be given me that the murderers and incendiaries will be arrested and punished?

2. What steps or measures have been taken by the civil authorities or the citizens of Memphis to remunerate individuals and the United States Government for losses sustained and expenses incurred, caused by the recent riotous proceedings of the people of this city, and are you able to assure me that all claims for such losses and expenses will be promptly paid by the city?

3. Can and will you furnish me with a statement showing the sources from which the city derives its revenue, with the amount or amounts derivable from each source?

4. Are the city authorities able and competent to prohibit and prevent persons, under whatever pretext, from carrying and using arms? I am reliably informed that the City Recorder has assured the people of Memphis that they will not hereafter be prohibited from carrying and using fire-arms.

5. What security can you give me that the rights and privileges of the colored population of this city and surroundings shall be respected and protected, and what disposition has been made of the large number of negroes who have been arrested by the police during the past week?

I have to request that you will do me the favor to give me all the information possible and such assurances as circumstances warrant, as future action will be based upon your reply to this communication.

In conclusion, I have to assure you, and through you the people of Memphis that if they cannot govern themselves as a law-abiding and Christian community, that they will be governed, and that hereafter it will be my duty and privilege to see that there are no more riotous proceeding or conduct either on the part of the whites or blacks, or city authorities. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE STONEMAN, Major-General Commanding.

ORDERS APPOINTING A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 5 —1. A Commission to consist of Brevet Brigadier General B. P. Runkle; Captain A. W. Allyn, 16th United States Infantry; Captain W. J. Colburn, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, and M. J. Wright, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn., will assemble on the 7th instant, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon all the facts connected with the recent occurrences and disorders in Memphis, Tenn., which began on the 1st of May, 1866.

The report of the Commission will embrace all the facts connected with the origin, progress, and termination of the riotous proceedings, giving the names of those engaged, and the special acts of each as far as can be ascertained, the number and names of those killed and wounded, what property was destroyed and the value thereof in each case, and who caused the destruction, and, in fact, a complete history of the transaction, it being highly important that the Government be correctly and fully informed upon the whole subject.

Captain W. J. Colburn will act as recorder of the Commission, and will be furnished with one clerk to assist him in making up the records.

The Commission is authorized to send for such persons and papers as may be thought necessary, and to call upon the officers of the different staff departments for statements showing the expenditures on the part of the United States resulting from the aforementioned disorders. A copy of its proceedings will be furnished the headquarters from time to time as the circumstances are developed.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary rooms and facilities to carry out the provisions of the above order.

By command of Major-General Stoneman.

WILLIAM L. PORTER, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Flour is dull, and has a declining tendency. Wheat is firm; Pennsylvania red $2 82. Corn dull; white 85c; yellow 80c. Oats steady at 61@62c. Provisions firm; Western lard 21¼c. Sugar firm. Coffee dull; Rio 17¼@19¼c. in gold. Whisky dull; Western $2 23@2 26½; Pennsylvania $2 25@2 25½.

NEW YORK, May 16 —Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 94; Cumberland preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 121½; New York Central, 93½; Reading, 107½; Canton, 60½; Erie Railroad, 74½; Tennessee 6s, 90½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 59½; Treasury Seven three-tenths 102½; Virginia 6s, 68½; One-year Certificates, 100½; Ten-forties, 96; Five-twenties, 101½; Gold, 130½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 5-20s 62	2d	101½	100 sh Hest'v		20
300 sh Dalzell	s5	1	100 sh Read	b30	53-81
50 sh N Centr s5wn		43½	300 sh do	s30	53
100 sh Phil & Erie		32	200 sh do	10s	53
200 sh do	b15	32	100 sh do	b10	53
100 sh do	2d	32	35 sh Comlikk.s5wn		53
200 sh Susq Can	c	16	100 sa Cata pi	s10	28½
100 sh do	b30	16½	18 sh Penna R		54½
4 sh Mech Bank		29½	28 sh Cam & Am		130

SECOND BOARD

12 sh Cam & A		130	100 sh Hestonv	b5	20
100 sh Read	s5	53½	20 sh do		20
100 sh Susq Can		16	50 sh do		20
100 sh do	b5	16	100 sh do	b30	20

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

CONCERT HALL, CHESTNUT STREET between Twenth and Thirteenth.
GEO. HOLMES & O. H. HESS.....Managers
Brier Season, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, May 21,
OF ENGLISH OPERA, PANTOMIMES, BALLET, AND MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
by the celebrated
HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE,
comprising all the
WONDERFUL YOUTHFUL ARTISTS
who have become throughout the country the recognized ideals of
ARTISTIC GRACE, BEAUTY, AND CULTURED TALENT,
combining in their performance the most captivating FRESHNESS, VIVACITY, ORIGINALITY, VERSATILITY, AND FINISH.
The following embraces a partial list of the Repertoire which they will produce during their engagement here:—
MONDAY, May 21—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY, 22—LA SOMNAMBULA.
WEDNESDAY, 23—CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
THURSDAY, 24—L'ELISIRE D'AMORE.
FRIDAY, 25—KATE KEARNEY.
SATURDAY, 26—LA DIAVOLO.
The performances concluding each evening with a PANTOMIME, a MUSICAL FARCE, OR EXTRAVAGANZA.
Due notice will be given of the production of
Cinderella, Blue beard
La Bayadere, Rose of Castile.
John of Paris, Beauty and the Beast.
The sale of secured seats will commence at the Music Store of CHARLES W. A. TRUMPLER,
Southeast corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, on Saturday morning, May 19.
Admission.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....75 cents
No extra charge for seating in advance.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 25 cents admission. 5 16 6

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Haydn's cantata, or, rather, musical Idyl, was given by the Handel and Haydn Society, to a moderately full house. This composition one of the latest of Haydn's, if not his most grand and imposing is, perhaps, his most harmonious composition. The character of the entire idea is carried out all through, whilst each season has a distinctive characteristic that is imitative music of the very highest style. The finest portion of the composition is the orchestral, descriptive and well sustained all through, a symphony in itself. We must say that we never heard the Germania play with more care, more smoothness, or greater effect. It is the music to which its musicians have been educated, which they understand which they feel. Conducted by Mr. Charles Schmitz, and used to perfection by Carl Sentz, the orchestral performance was a rare treat to a music an. Miss Richings, one of the finest musicians we possess, probably amongst vocalists, the very finest, sang all the soprano music with care, and in her most admirable style. The score, however, seemed to us a little high for her in some parts. One of the best things she sang was the recitative "Oh! Welcome," into which she infused much expression. The duett "Ye Jewel-ed Fair" was beautifully given by Mr. Simpson and Miss Richings. Mr Simpson, too, has the specialty of this music and sings it with the smoothness and charm it requires. Mr. Thomas, from New York, has an excellent style, though a somewhat rugged voice, which, however, he manages with skill. His great effect was in the air, "In this, oh vain, misguided man," in which he gave us the sublime moral which the pious old musician, nearing the end of a good and grand life, has so sublimely given in that great composition. The chorus was correct but like all the choruses of this Society, too mechanical. This is the last of the series this season. The "Stabat" and "Elijah" of this year will we trust be repeated next. They were admirably done, taken as a whole.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Mackay takes his benefit this evening. There is great interest felt in the occasion, as Mr. Mackay will play two parts in which his great talents as a character-actor—that is, an actor who first conceives, then deeply studies each thought, word and emotion of a part—will be displayed. Mr Mackay has had little opportunity this season of playing such parts, and the public who admire fine artists should not fail to see him. *Wild Duck*, a political parlor comedy, will conclude the performance. The whole bill is most interesting.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The season at this popular place of amusement closes on Saturday night. During the vacation it will be thoroughly renovated and refitted. The summer season will be opened under an entirely new management. The attractions will be the Stanlove Brothers, Zanfretta, Master Segrist, and Mr. Blanchard and his admirably trained dogs. Such attractions should draw crowded houses.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Hamlet* will be played this evening and to-morrow. On Friday Mr. Booth will give us *Richelieu*. Timely notice is required to those who desire a seat on this occasion.

THE BLACK SWAN.—To-morrow evening Miss Greenfield will give an entertainment at Concert Hall, assisted by a number of our best musicians. The programme contains selections from the most celebrated operas. Miss Greenfield is an accomplished musician, and, no doubt, the house will be well filled on the occasion. The entire affair is under the immediate charge of Professor King. Tickets can be obtained at Mr. Pugh's, at Sixth and Chesnut streets.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The Carolina Twins must not be forgotten. They make a first appearance in this city to-morrow. They are wonders, but pleasing, not revolting as wonders usually are.

PERELLI.—On Saturday *Favorita*, with Perelli himself. The last of the series.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania continued its session yesterday afternoon. A large number of Past Grands were admitted as new members, and the attendance of representatives was unusually large.

Charters for four new Lodges were granted, one of which will be located in this city, to work in the German language. The Grand Lodge, on due invitation of Vigilant Lodge, No. 155, will attend in a body the oration by James B. Nicholson, on the Origin, Progress, and Destiny of Odd Fellowship, to be delivered at the Academy of Music this evening. The following officers were declared elected for the ensuing year:—

M. W. Grand Master, George Fling, of No. 10, Germantown; R. W. D. Grand Master, Richard Watson, of No. 198, Doylestown; R. W. Grand Warden, Peter B. Long, of No. 333 Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Secretary, William Curtis, of No. 28 Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of No. 46 Philadelphia; G. Rep. G. L. U. S., R. A. Lamberton, of 160 Harrisburg.

These officers were duly installed into office this morning.

This evening the members of the Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment, and a number of subordinate Lodges will meet at the Hall, North Sixth street, and forming a procession with the Liberty Cornet Band, will move to the Academy of Music, to attend the celebration there. Some of the Lodges will appear in full regalia. Among the distinguished members of the Order expected to be present on the stage are:—M. W. Grand Sire, I. M. Veatch, of Missouri; M. W. Past Grand Sire Robert Crauchead, of Ohio; M. W. Past Grand Sire, S. R. Escaville, of Maryland; M. W. Past Grand Master, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and a score of Past Grand Masters of Pennsylvania and adjoining States.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Theodore Rheinhaulter was arrested last evening by Officer Le brich on the charge of committing an assault and battery on another man. When the officer approached him, Rheinhaulter, who is a German, showed a disposition to offer resistance; but he was soon overcome by the officer and taken to the office of Alderman Toland, who committed him to answer for the alleged offense in default of the sum of $800 bail.

William Pronis, a native of Ireland, residing at Front and Green streets, was arrested by Officer Myers at Callowhill street wharf on a similar charge. He was held to answer in the sum of $500 bail.

STEALING JEWELRY.—Matthew O'Brian, at Rialto House, stole a gold watch and chain from a lady who was passing through the building. His manœuvres were watched by some of the persons present, who caused his arrest. When taken to the lock-up his pockets were examined in one of which was found the stolen property. The accused is said to have jumped the bounty during the war. He will have a hearing this afternoon for the alleged offense.

THE MORE WE write with the Carbonized Pen the better we are pleased with it. It is certainly the best article of the kind we have used, being free from the disagreeable spattering which steel pens are generally subject to, and they are the only pen that we have used that will not corrode with Arnold's writing fluid. We can cheerfully recommend it to our commercial friends.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

HIS CONDITION.—Mr. Birkinbine, of the Water Department, who made a narrow escape from drowning last evening at Fairmount Park, while plugging a water main, was somewhat better this morning. The sufferer was severely cut in the head with a sharp stone, and injured in the hip. The balance of the persons who were engaged with him at the time, and who were injured are doing well.

A STRANGE DRIVE.—Matthew S. Smith was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of driving into a house at Second and Girard avenue and breaking one of the wheels of the vehicle. Officer Wiesand took Smith in charge. Alderman Wilkins before whom he was taken, on hearing the evidence in the case held Matthew to answer in the sum of $500 bail.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An attempt was made last night to rob the willow-ware manufactory of Norman & Keen. The thieves, after trying to bore through a wall, found their attempts fruitless, it being of considerable thickness, thus resisting their efforts. A bit, with which they had endeavored to work their way, was found near the spot. They finally left without securing any booty.

WIFE BEATEN.—Henry Springer, residing at No. 1715 Mervine street, was arrested last evening on the charge of beating his wife. The officer who took him in custody escorted him to the office of Alderman Barnes, who, after hearing the evidence, held him in $500 bail to answer for his unmanly conduct.

COTTON MILL ON FIRE.—The alarm of fire this morning, about 11 o'clock, was caused by the burning of the picker-room of the Globe Cotton Mill, on Germantown road, below Girard avenue. The picker-room was occupied by Berkhead & Co.; loss $500. John Wilkinson occupied the lower floor. His cellar was damaged by water to the amount of $700. The fire was caused by friction.

LAW ADDRESS.—Hon. William S. Pierce, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, will deliver the annual address before the Law Academy of Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock this evening, in the District Court room.

THE NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUB.—By order of the National Union Johnson Club of this city, which has been organized for the purpose of sustaining the measures and policy of President Johnson's administration, the executive committee of the club are now engaged in making arrangements for a grand demonstration at the Academy of Music, which will take place on Saturday evening next.

Addresses will be delivered by the Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Senator from Wisconsin, Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, ex-Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, and Senator Norton, of Minnesota.

These gentlemen are all prominent leaders in the Johnson party, and their speeches on this occasion will possess more than the usual degree of interest. The committee of the club are in correspondence with Secretary Seward, and as we learn, have hopes that he may be induced to tarry in our city for a short time on his way to Washington and address the people.

KNOCKED A MAN DOWN.—Robert Davison, residing at Tenth and Wood streets, feeling in a quarrelsome mood last evening, made an attack on a gentleman with whom he had been in conversation, and felled him to the ground. His friend, not liking so unkind an act to go unrewarded, called to his aid the services of Officer Leslie, who took charge of Davison and escorted him to the office of Alderman Massey, who held him in $500 bail to answer at Court.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.—An attempt has been made, during the past few days, to remove some frame buildings from Fourth and Diamond streets, and erect them at the corner of Eighth street and Columbia avenue. The workmen were busily engaged yesterday performing their labor, when the builder was informed that the houses in question must be removed. They will therefore be taken down according to the provisions of the law regulating matters of this kind.

FAMILIAR SPECTRES.—The favorite resorts of ghosts were, in old times, supposed to be graveyards, ruinous and deserted houses, spots where murder had been committed, and such other gloomy localities. But we have all seen a sort of apparitions who haunt places of amusement, excursion trains, and steamboats, and every lively place where they can come without paying. These have the funereal title of "Dead-heads," since, in our day, a man is considered as good as dead if he evinces no symptoms of having money. The New York railroads have forbidden the appearance of these beings in their cars; and we think, people should always be satisfied when they are charged the cheapest rates and get the full worth of their money, as at Tower Hall.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as				$4 00
"	"	*Vests*	"	2 50
" *Black*	"	*Pants*	"	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests*			"	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*				14 00
" *Black Suits*				20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

TO CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

HE IS TO BE TRIED.—
Jefferson Davis, they now decide,
Is, after all, to be speedily tried;
The "statesman stern," who shed the tears,
Is to be tried by his Richmond peers;
And what these peers are likely to be,
A person with half an eye can see.
But anything for a quiet life,
And an end to our long intestine strife.
Now, if Jefferson Davis gets off clear,
He'll then have a chance to come on here.
Nobody then will Jeff. debar
From taking a look at the famous "STAR;"
Nobody then, whether friends or foes,
Stop him from buying a SUIT OF CLOTHES;
And the very first place to which he'll go,
Without a doubt, will be Perry & Co.,
Where the prevalent fashions he soon will learn,
And be gaily clad, though a "statesman stern."

We have all-wool Fancy Cassimere Vests, fine quality, $2 and upwards; all-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants at $5 and upwards; Coats at all prices, making a splendid assortment of Fine Fashionable Clothing, gotten up in the best manner, and selling at extremely low prices.

Our stock of goods for ordered work is being constantly renewed, and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

PERRY & CO.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 Chesnut street, sign of the Star.

N. B.—Dealers in fine Clothing will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we can fill their orders on very liberal terms.

THE NEVADA GOLD MINES.—Every day develops the riches of our Western domain. New companies with large capital are being constantly established for the purpose of rendering available the resources of that section of our Union lying between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The Monte Christo Gold and Silver Mining Company has been recently incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The act of incorporation offers the greatest security possible to share-holders, and guarantees to them a larger interest upon their money than any similar organization; while at the same time it provides for the repayment of the entire amount invested, in a short time, leaving them in possession of an interest in a valuable property, *free of cost*, and which will be productive of large gains.

Their property is located in the richest silver and gold producing sections of the country, and the officers are well known to our citizens as efficient business men. Those who desire to invest their means in this enterprise will do well to observe the names:—President, E. Freeman Prentiss, Philadelphia; Treasurer, H. G. Young, Cashier of the Commonwealth National Bank, Philadelphia; Secretary, Thomas Dunlap, Philadelphia; Mining Superintendent, T. J. Murphy, Nevada; Directors—E. Freeman Prentiss, H. N. Guernsey, M. D., F. J. Murphy, H. C. Young, T. A. Durney.

A CARD.—Mr. Charles Barnard, Clerkenwell, London, begs leave to inform the public of the United States that he is about to introduce to their notice a new pen recently made by him, called the Carbonized Pen, being rendered, from its peculiar construction, less liable to corrode than the ordinary steel pen. Mr Barnard feels confident it will be used in preference to even that of gold. The point being extremely smooth, it is peculiarly adapted to rough and unglazed paper. With Arnold's writing fluid or red ink the Carbonized Pen has no equal.

AUCTION LACE CURTAINS, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
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Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.
Auction Lace Curtains, $1.

Also, fine Curtains, from $2 to $50, all from Auction, and unusually cheap, selling at less prices than before the war, at W. Henry Patten's Shade and Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOR BREAKFAST.
FOR DINNER.
FO

LITERATURE.

HIDDEN DEPTHS. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

When we want to read a novel, we like to have a novel *Simon Pure*. If we seek for a religious disquisition, we will go to "Butler's Analogy" or "Barnes' Notes." But when we go to a work of fiction, and find it a mixture of theology and romance, neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, but a very strange union of the three, we are naturally disappointed. Such is the character of "Hidden Depths." The plot is unique. A young lady, with the plebeian name of Ernestine Courtenay, has two brothers, one of whom she considers a paragon of virtue; to the other all yield to his claim to a Christian disposition. She is also engaged to a Hugh Lingard. In the early stages of the work the heroine seems desirous of having a mission. When, like "Japhet in Search of a Father," she is wandering through London to find a "higher sphere for woman," she suddenly has one opened to her. Her paragon brother sails for India, when, just as he is leaving, a woman rushes distractedly in, calls him her "dear, dear George," and reveals herself in the character of a discarded mistress. He casts her off, whereupon she goes and "incontinently drowns" herself. She leaves a note, however, which tells Miss Courtenay that she (the betrayed) has a sister, in a like business with herself. Ernestine thereupon gives her life up to discovering this sister Annie. She visits her Christian brother, and finds him dying from excesses in the shape of dissolute dissipation. Finally she finds Annie, and also discovers that her lover and betrothed, Hugh Lingard, was the destroyer. She immediately breaks the engagement, bestows all her wealth in founding a refuge for these *nymphs du pave*, and devotes her remaining days to restoring and correcting them.

If such a work as "Hidden Depths" has any moral, it is that our daughters should visit the houses of low crime and infamy, and seek by contact to reform their denizens. It inculcates the idea that these creatures should not be shunned, but should be received into our homes if they repent, and treated as though they were fit companions of the refined daughters and wives of our citizens. These doctrines are horrible; they are repugnant to the teachings of discretion, and will only lead to harm. What if the wall were to be broken down, and the degraded have no restraint to prevent their gratifications—what, we say, would restrain these classes from dissolute indulgence and gross immorality? Let them lie in the bed they have made. They have selected their occupation, and let not the innocent be defiled by contact. The subject is one on which, as moral journalists, we cannot speak freely. We deplore that the author of "Hidden Depths" saw fit to write such a work, and, still more, that Messrs. Lippincott have republished it. We would not advise its introduction into the household. Its effect cannot be good. To the immoral it tells nothing new; to the innocent it reveals crimes of which they were ignorant. It is, indeed, full of religious dissertations, which are generally skipped by the general reader. In fact, the whole work is not such as we would recommend. It has an object. It is written, evidently, by a lady, who is deeply impressed by the subject on which she writes. But still, it is not a suitable book for general readers. As far as the name is concerned, we fail to see its applicability. We would suggest to the geologist that "Hidden Depths" are probably the "bone caves" of the early ages of creation.

—The *Galaxy* gives us the following spicy account of the banquet given in New York on Shakespeare's birthday at the Century Club:—

"Although at the rooms of the club, the dinner was not given by the club, and many of those who united in it are not enrolled among the 'Centurions.' Mr. Bancroft presided; Judge Daly was First, and Mr. Grant White Second Vice-President. On Mr. Bancroft's right was Mr. Bryant; opposite him Mr. George William Curtis. Mr. Huntington, President of the National Academy of Design, Dr. Francis Lieber and Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton were of the company, which included some of our most eminent lawyers, merchants, and bankers.

"The affair was as informal, sociable, and private as one of its dimensions could well be made; but there were a few regular toasts—Mr. Bancroft speaking to 'Shakespeare,' Judge Daly to 'The Commentators,' Mr. Bryant to 'The Century,' Dr. Lieber to 'The Drama,' and Mr. Curtis to 'Woman.' All these subjects were illustrated upon the list of toasts by passages from Shakespeare's works.

"The bill of fare was also illustrated by quotations. It opened with 'Fear no more tavern bills,' from *Cymbeline*. It was easy to introduce the first course with 'Now good digestion wait on appetite,' from *Macbeth*, and *Pericles* furnished an apt half life, 'lying with simple shells,' for oysters. The salmon was pronounced, like *Caliban*, 'a most delicate monster;' but the shad had evidently puzzled the maker of the bill, who surmounted his difficulty by this whimsical and outrageous perversion of two half lines from *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* and *Richard III*, 'I am but a shad-ow'—'a shad, oh! like an angel.' No other quotation was particularly noticed, except that applied to canvas-backs—'O dainty duck! O dear!' from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*—the first part of which was taken to refer to the creature, and the second to his price."

—The *Nation* concludes an extended review of Mr. William Swinton's "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac," with the following summary of its merits:—

"The 'Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac" are too purely a military history to interest the general public. The language is, to a considerable degree, technical, and much space is devoted to details which only a military man can fully appreciate. Nor is the style by any means a model, being, at times, careless, and even obscure; while here and there odd words crop out, for which the author is indebted to his own invention. 'Supersession' is, we believe, allowable; but 'disillusionized,' 'positioned,' 'oncoming,' 'ongoins,' 'unshaked,' etc., are simply detestable. Believing, also, that a Rebel is a Rebel, some may not relish the euphuism which seeks to hide the character under the unrecognized term "Confederate," uniformly employed by Mr. Swinton. Taese, however, are comparatively slight faults, which can always be corrected. As a history of some of the most important operations of the war the book has great merit; though, as we have shown, it is not always unimpeachable where the author's feelings are enlisted for or against persons or acts. That it was written with a sincere desire to present a truthful record of the deeds of the Army of the Potomac almost every page bears evidence; and, although it may not become the one history of that army, it will prove a storehouse of opinions and facts to which future explorers must often refer."

MILES O'REILLY.—The following severe, though hardly unjust criticism, on "Baked Meats" of "Miles O'Reilly," appeared in the last number of the *Round Table*:—

"Why the volume before us should have been entitled 'Baked Meats,' we have not the slightest idea. The proper name for it is 'Cold Hash.' We are astonished that any professional writer should have so little respect for the public as to affix his name to so careless a collection; and we are surprised that Carleton should consent to publish a volume so well calculated to deprive him of the little reputation he has left for good workmanship.

"If we were not assured by the title-page that this book was 'collected, revised, and edited' by Mr. Charles G. Halpine, we should suppose that some office-boy had put it together with the aid of a paste-pot and a pair of scissors. No attempt has been made to arrange the various articles selected. Some are written in the character of Miles O'Reilly; some in that of the correspondent of the *Tribune;* some in that of the editor of the *Herald;* some in that of Mr. Halpine. One of the poems appears twice in this book. There is no index.

"Examples of this itch for notoriety multiply upon us as we turn over these coarse pages. Here Mr. Halpine avows himself the author of the lyric, 'Tear Down that Flaunting Lie,' his vanity getting the better of his prudence; and yet at the date when that poem was written Mr. Halpine was a pro-slavery Democrat, and for years afterwards he was quite an active local politician of that party. Then come accounts of bogus banquets and quotations from imaginary albums, all written in order to persuade the reader that Miles O'Reilly was received in good society and had his verses read at great dinners, between the speeches of Anderson and Dix. Recollections of the war follow, in order to give the impression that Mr. Halpine was an active soldier, when in fact his only military duties were those of a secretary, and as he really saw very little of the war, and passed no inconsiderable portion of his time in this city—as the articles in his book plainly show—his 'recollections' may be as bogus as his banquets, and are, at any rate, open to suspicion. Just as he claims to have originated Mr. Bennett's editorials, so, in another portion of the book, he presents himself as the real author of General Hunter's letters, because he acted as the General's amanuensis. And yet he commits this flagrant and unpardonable breach of confidence and decorum with no ill feeling towards General Hunter, whom he lauds as a soldier, but 'not as a writer.' The chapter on Fenianism he parades as having trebled the numbers of the Brotherhood; but surely no right-minded person can take pride in having thus assisted to delude his poorer and more ignorant countrymen, and to carry out the most gigantic swindle ever perpetrated under the cloak of patriotism. Is it too much to say that a volume composed of such ingredients is a disreputable specimen of literary prostitution?

"Thus far we have only spoken of the faults of this form. All this rubbish will have to be cleared away before Mr. Halpine can make any enduring reputation, and we believe that he has talent enough to make one if he chose. His imagination is good, his language forcible, his influence remarkable, and his versatility extraordinary. Give him a conscience and he can achieve a fair place in literature. But he must understand, once for all, that the Miles O'Reilly sham is no longer acceptable, that excellence of manner does not atone for badness of matter, and that one more book like this will be too much for the public patience. 'Baked Meats' was 'hastily pitchforked together,' says the author. We advise him to take up the pitchfork and toss his book out of sight."

—A number of Byron's letters, formerly in the possession of his friend Hodgson, to whom they were addressed, was lately sold in London. The first, which was dated Newstead Abbey, November 3, 1808, brought twelve guineas; a second, dated some six years later, and interesting from its reference to Miss Milbanke, then about to become Lady Byron, realized £6 10s.; a third, £3 12s. In the last, Byron desires Hodgson to inform Drury that he has a treasure for him—a whole set of original Burns' letters, never published or to be published, since they were full of fearful oaths and the most nauseous songs. "However," Byron adds, "they are curiosities, and show him quite in a new light. The mixture, or rather contrast, of tenderness, delicacy, obscurity, and coarseness in the same mind is wonderful." A volume of autograph letters of Mrs. Siddons brought at the same sale £31 10s.

THE LEGISLATIVE SATURDAY.—There was an ancient custom in New England, introduced from England or Scotland, of devoting a portion of the schoolboy's Saturdays to committing and repeating the "Shorter Catechism." Why it should ever have been called "shorter" is a mystery to us. Growing out of this custom, no doubt, the lower House of Congress is in the habit of devoting its Saturdays to a similar performance. It is not exactly catechetical, though to some extent a rehearsal of obscure doctrines, badly committed to memory. As it is growing into a settled innovation, let us briefly describe this curious legislative performance.

A citizen of this republic, sojourning at Washington, saunters up the avenue on a Saturday. He has been fixing his eye on the white dome of the Capitol, with the black speck on the top of it, until he reaches the gate and is informed, on inquiry, that it is Saturday, and the Senate is not in session. The "Senate" may have gone on the Potomac to Mount Vernon, or in the cars to New York or elsewhere; or fragments of it, not exiled from the White House at the other end of the avenue, may have gone thither with friends from their own State, and be waiting, patiently or otherwise, in the Presidential ante-rooms.

But our novice is at the gates of the Capitol, and he has found out that the House is in session, as is indicated by the flag still floating at its end of the building. He gropes his way through hall and corridor, escapes the griffins that lie in wait with oranges and photographs, and contrives to stumble into the gallery of the House. The hall is rather sombre, daylight struggling in drearily from the top; but even the light of a dull day makes the gilding glare painfully. He observes the two little flags over the Speaker's head, and has taken his seat before perceiving that a man is on his legs, behind one of those little gingerbread desks, haranguing the House. He cannot hear a word he says, partly because the man does not talk loud enough, but chiefly because no one is paying any attention to him.

But few members are in their seats, and these are busy writing, an exercise that they vary with another that somewhat amazes our friend. He tries vainly, and would like to catch a word or two of a speech that seems to elicit such terrible applause. The members are constantly clapping their hands with great but not prolonged energy, at which little hogoblin pages spring about, running as if to relieve each surcharged member of his enthusiasm, and our friend gradually discovers that the hand-clapping is not applause, but a mode of summoning the pages.

He gazes in bewilderment on the Babel before him. The man is reading his speech, and does so from a printed copy, and as it he were paid by the line for it. The pages skip about. The members clap their hands. People come in and look at the show with stoical apathy, and then go out again. The man finishes his reading and sits down. Another man gets up and commences the same performance. The members go out, until not over a dozen of them are left. The man is reading his speech. He does not do it very glibly; he does not do it as if he expects to gain anything by it. Some humane friend comes to his rescue with a motion; by parliamentary fiction the speech is considered delivered, and printed with the proceedings, and as many copies as the orator likes to pay for may be stuffed into the glory of a buff envelope and franked to a wondering constituency in his "district."

It may be a necessity in the economy of the great parliamentary whale that it come up to the surface and blow off, and then go down again. If it could be entirely restricted to the Saturdays it would be better; one day in six is, after all, not a great deal to devote to parliamentary nonsense. Making a speech is considered the destiny of our politicians. The member who should not succeed in going through the operation just described at least once in each session, and franking home many thousand dirty-looking little pamphlets as evidence, would be considered an utter failure—a fraud upon the public. It makes no difference that he has nothing to say. It makes still less that no one wants to listen to him. At the close of his "catechism" some leader of the House may be kind enough to shake him by the hand and congratulate him on his "speech," but even the most verdant member is not unsophisticated enough to believe that it had any effect on anybody. It is a very broad farce and a very shallow one. Each Saturday gets rid of half a dozen of these orators.

There are few occasions that justify a great parliamentary speech, as, by a wise dispensation of Providence, there are few politicians able to make one. Parliamentary power does not lie in great speeches, but in an intellect clear to grasp in a moment the strong points of a case, and in a ready command of the few pungent words that will fix them in the minds of listeners. Some parliamentary leaders have as much power to-day as they had yesterday, and will have for ever. These are the true kings, and their sceptres are not polished on Saturdays. They do not make speeches and recite them to empty benches. They may, indeed, have a weakness occasionally to rush into print; fortunately they have something more.—*The Nation.*

—*La Fiteuse*, a two-act opera, by M. Penavaire, is in preparation at Antwerp. *The Corsicans*, by Herr Gotz, is to be brought forward at the Weimar Theatre.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 72m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having so d his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc
3 23m A. BROWN.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such EXCELLENCE FOR such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boyiston sueet.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 11 9m

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $500, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 10

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,
Are Manufacturing their New Styles of
PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,
And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh Importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.
The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.
IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS
FOR
Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc.,
PREPARED [4 19 thsm1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 5

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wtm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §) Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 A. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6 45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5 45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6 00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6 10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Brandy, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and the Lehigh Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove etc. etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 55 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 30 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 20 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12 45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 00 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 05 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7 35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 7 35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9 20 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8 00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12 30 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 30 P. M., passing Reading at 1 30 A. M. and 1 45 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 45 A. M., passing Reading at 4 40 and 10 52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2 00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11 30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M. returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1 40 and 4 15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4 15 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 35 A. M. and 6 10 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Fort Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation..... FARE $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 5 30 P. M., via Camden to South Amboy, Accommodation.
At 8 A. M. 2 and 5 30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., and 12 M., 4, 5 30 and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Pelmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. likes run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 12 at night, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.
At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesparre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
May 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, AND WILKESBARRE.
At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.
At 5 15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 2 30 and 4 15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Landale at 6 15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 10 02 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M.
Leave Landale at 6 10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10 50 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, (except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3 45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3 30 and 5 30 P. M.
Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
E. J. VAN SICKLEN, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS CO., FAST, will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A special Messenger accompanies each through train.
Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 18 6

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 510 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 2 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6 45, 8, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14, and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 5 46, 7 26, and 10 26 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHI

REBEL POETRY.

JACKSON IS DEAD.

The following poem, appearing in the New York *Daily News*, if we lay aside its treasonable tone and adulation of a Rebel, is one of the most pleasing set of verses that has fallen under our notice for a long time. It is almost perfect in rhythm, and breathes the fire of true poetry. To our readers who can endure its sentiments because of its literary excellence, we would commend its perusal.

Jackson is dead! and the tears of a nation
Rise with the prayers of the millions that pray,
Jackson is dead! and the sad revelation
Lifts the sweet incense from altars to-day.
Liberty bent o'er her champion sleeping,
And shrieked as the conqueror fled from the earth;
His country beside his still coffin is weeping—
Tear-drops of blood from the land of his birth.

Jackson is dead! weep, matron and maiden,
For him who his life for your safety did spend;
Weep o'er the urn with his honored dust laden,
The hero, the husband, the father, and friend.
Weep, for his arm was wielded to save you
From insult and outrage, from ruin and shame—
Weep, for his life he willingly gave you,
A stranger to fortune, a spurner of fame.

Jackson is dead! and the camp is in mourning,
Its veterans honored by many a scar;
And warriors who, life and suffering scorning,
Have breasted the angry tornado of war,
Bow down their heads when they hear his name spoken,
And weep scalding tears for the hero they love,
And kneeling they pray that the spirit, now broken,
May kindle its flame—the hero's above.

Jackson is dead! Bear softly his ashes,
And lay them to rest near Mount Vernon's green vale.
He hears not the cannon, he heeds not their flashes,
For Washington greets him a happy "All hail."
Together they sleep, proud rivals in glory,
No longer they toil where the wild carnage raves;
But history gilds the bright laurel of story
To beam with new lustre above the twin graves.

Jackson is dead! Disturb not his slumber,
But smooth the soft pillow that raises his head;
While living he spurned the foul foe without number,
Let not their pollution disturb him when dead!
Then, soldiers, come swear, and the oath as you word it,
Let angels record with their pens from on high,
Swear by your swords, and God shall record it,
Swear to avenge him, or by him to die!

Jackson is dead! place the sod on his bosom,
The wreath of his glory let history twine;
For his grave shall be sought by the pilgrims of freedom,
The Mecca of nations, his proud country's shrine.
Then, youth, maid, and matron, and grandsires hoary,
Kneel by his grave, 'tis blessed and free;
Great in his goodness, and good in his glory,
The spot where he sleeps must be sacred to thee.

Jackson is dead! and the angels in heaven
Gather to welcome his soul from the sod,
And strewing his path with celestial flowers,
They lead him with songs to the presence of God;
And blushing he takes the bright crown with the greeting
He hears in the voice of Jehovah alone—
Then heaven applauds, and the angels repeating
The sentence eternal: "Good servant, well done."

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

Mr. J. V. Osborne has invented a method by which a photograph in lithographic ink adapted for transference to stone by the usual lithographic operation, ready for printing in the ordinary way, can be executed in the course of a few hours. The process is not adapted to portraits or views taken from nature, but it is intended to reproduce, by the chemical agency of light, a perfect fac-simile of maps, plans, pen-and-ink drawings, printed documents and engravings. It is confined to black and white drawing, and cannot render half tones, shading, india-ink drawings or paintings. Its range is, however, nearly as great as is required for lithographic work. The process consists in taking a very fine and sharp negative of any given map or drawing. The positive from this is printed in the usual way, upon paper sensitized with bichromate of potash, gelatine, and albumen. The bichromate, in the presence of organic matter, undergoes a physical change in the light, and is easily adapted to receiving the transfer ink. The sun does the copying, and thus secures a perfect reproduction of the original. It makes no difference to the pencil of light whether it has to copy a simple or a complicated drawing—both are finished in the same time; but the lithographer would require a week longer for one picture than for another. By Mr. Osborne's process a piece of work sent into the office in the morning can be lithographed and printed in the afternoon. If the inventor can produce all that is claimed for the process—and there seems to be no good reason for doubting the evidence on the subject—it will be a valuable contribution to the publisher of illustrated books, and to the topographical bureau of the Government. It ought to be thoroughly tried.

A graphotype process has also been recently introduced. It is entirely different from the above. Very fine and pure French chalk is sifted upon a zinc plate and subjected to the great force of a hydraulic press. The artificial stone is then properly prepared, and the picture drawn upon it with peculiar pencils, and the sunken portions removed by brushes. The chalk is then hardened by being soaked in liquid quartz, and a copy taken with type-metal, according to the usual stereotype process. The metallic copy can be furnished three hours after the completion of the drawing upon the chalk. It is claimed for this method that the expense of lithographic stones is avoided, and that a durable stereotype is obtained; whereas, in lithography, the drawing must be removed before a new picture can be begun. A combination of photography with this method would seem to offer great advantages in the reproduction of all black and white work.

AN AUTOGRAPHIC TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

The apparatus invented by Caselli produces autographically telegraphic despatches. It is now in operation between Paris and Lyons, and will be extended to Marseilles. The same apparatus can be used for repeating designs.

RECOVERY OF PURE SILVER FROM PHOTOGRAPH RESIDUES.

Dr. Van Monckhoven has published a method first proposed by M. Stas:—

1. From old baths—Filter, add ammonia until the precipitate is redissolved, and then saturate with sulpaurous acid gas or add sulphite of ammonia. Heat the liquor to about 104 deg. Fahrenheit for about an hour, when all the silver will be precipitated. This silver, after thorough washing, will be pure enough to be dissolved in nitric acid in the preparation of nitrate.

2. From washing—The washing may be collected in a barrel in which a sheet of copper is placed. The silve will be precipitated in about twenty-four hours This can be dissolved in nitric acid and treated with ammonia, and sulphite of ammonia or sulphurous acid gas, as above.

3. From paper—Burn the papers one by one, so as to get a white ash. Weigh the ashes, and treat them with an equal weight of nitric acid diluted with twice its volume of water. All of the silver will be dissolved. It can be precipitated by sheet copper and recovered as above.

4. From chloride of silver—This may be at once dissolved in ammonia and heated with the sulphite. The method is not appucable to old hyposulphite.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that much interest was excited last year by the discovery of human bones, flint implements, etc., by Mr. Laing, in mounds at Caithness. The learned interpretations of Professor Huxley and Professor Owen were sought and obtained. The peculiar construction of the mounds was elaborately described by Mr. Laing; the adult skeleton was pronounced to have ape-like peculiarities, and the jawbone of an infant which was submitted to Professor Owen was said to have certain marks which were painfully indicative of the cannibalistic habits of our prehistoric progenitors. The Ethnological and Anthropological Societies had rival discussions, and a great deal of erudite dissertation and debate took place, which is preserved in print.

The present *status* of this matter is now stated as follows:—

At the last meeting of the former society, it was broadly stated, by several persons who have since examined these mounds, that not any of them contain any traces of prehistoric age. The harbor mound is composed almost entirely of limpets; the churchyard mound of periwinkle shells! The harbor mound contained a pair of weaver's shears, and was itself the ruins of a common corn-kiln of the country. The stone implements were said to be chips such as may be collected by the barrowful. The Birkle Hills, instead of being places of worship and sacrifice, were thought to be natural hillocks of blown sand, which had served as the rendezvous of country folks on occasion of wrecks. The ape-like skeleton is declared to be the remains of a Danish seaman; and the jawbone of a child, which afforded indications of cannibalism, to have been borrowed from a neighboring churchyard. Coins are said to have been found among these "prehistoric" remains, belonging, not to the age of the great auk, but to the reign of William III. The controversy on the authenticity of the Abbeville jawbone will probably fade before the battle over these mounds at Kelss.

OZONE.

M. Soret has determined that the density of ozone is one and a half times greater than that of oxygen. Dr. Boeckel, of Strasburg, has shown from observations conducted during a period of eleven years:—

1. That there is more ozone in the spring of the year.
2. That May is the richest month.
3. That October and November are the poorest.
4. That there is less ozone at night than during the day.
5. That certain years were rich in ozone—1852, 1863.
6. That the barometric variations, morning and evening, coincided with the variations in the quantities of ozone.

ARTIFICIAL MEERSCHAUM.

One hundred parts, by weight, of concentrated soluble glass (35 deg.), sixty parts of carbonate of magnesia and eighty parts of finely pulverized meerschaum are ground together and bolted. The powder is then stirred into a paste in water, and left about ten minutes, and cast into a mould. Any shade of color could be mixed in with the powder, and thus the heavy labor of coloring a meerschaum pipe be spared to many a youthful smoker. It is said that genuine meerschaum will float for some time on water; but the above mixture would be likely to sink at once.

MANUFACTURE OF SOAP.

The manufacture of soap and of oils is the chief industry of Marseilles. There are sixty-two large establishments. The annual consumption of material is as follows:—

Oil seed	264,000,000 lbs.
Olive oil	33,000,000 "
Crude sulphur	55,000,000 "
Soda	93 500 000 "
Nitrate of soda	6,380,000 "
Salt	33 300,000 "
Oil	400,000,000 "

GEOGRAPHY.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, on the 23d of April, Sir Roderick Murchison announced that more favorable accounts had now been received of the expedition which had been sent into the interior of Australia, under the leadership of Mr. McIntyre, in search of remains of Dr. Leichhardt's party. The search expedition had suffered much through the severe drought of the past year, and had lost all its horses in the neighborhood of Cooper's creek; but the camels were preserved, and the losses had not prevented the party from continuing its march towards the northwest.

FACETIÆ.

—Little three year old Senie was playing very roughly with her kitten—carrying it by the tail. Her mother told her that she would hurt pussy. "Why, no I won't," said she, "I'm carrying her by the handle."

—Do one thing at a time—that's a rule. When you have done slandering your neighbor, begin and say your prayers.

—When was beefsteak the highest? When the cow jumped over the moon.

—Which runs the faster, heat or cold? Heat, because you can catch cold.

—Why were the Egyptians good sons? Because they paid great respect to their *mummies*.

—Why are persons born blind unfit to be carpenters? Because they never saw.

—Why is a lover like a dog? Because he bows and *woos*.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Capital is deposited with WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department at Albany; the remainder is invested in United States Bonds and State Stocks, making it one of the best companies in existence. The small amount of Premiums required to insure brings it within reach of all.

Messrs. CHAMBERS & FRENCH are Agents for Philadelphia. S. G. MARTIN, General Agent for the State, desires to establish Agencies in every county and principal town. Agents soliciting for Live Companies will find it to their advantage to solicit for this Company.

Call on or Address the General Agent, at his Office, No. 407 WALNUT Street. 5 15 3t

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*

Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES L. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
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William S. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
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JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	29,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996 869 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 0
	Cash in Banks	$55,356 49
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,035 37
		$1 253 639 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Band,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James R. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3s

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 13
Premiums	1,162,308 83

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28s
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Riling,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary 3 28s

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 103 JONES' Alley.

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.—PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 17th day of May 1866 at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865, with the name and address of the Patentee and the character and date of the Patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration. Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

The advertisement for proposals dated the 23d of April, 1866, is withdrawn.

4 30 mwftmy7] JOHN D. DEFREES,
Superintendent of the Public Printing.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
U. S. Army.

4 30-18t

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graefen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Dombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Mares, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1622 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 119 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wealing on, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY No 333 N. NINTH street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds, and Burns and Inflammations: it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house.

Yours,
REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

4 28mwf.m*

STOVES RANGES &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 5 No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Paste, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and siddings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not become to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $6 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until

MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843 900 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:—

18 000 feet 1¼ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4 inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
8,500 feet ¾ inch Pine.
34 800 feet 1 inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Fine.
25,000 feet ¾ inch Poplar.
18,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 14t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14,500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES.

(83 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered; but, if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:—

Brevet Brigadier-General H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New York city.
Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Brevet Brigadier-General T. WILSON, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government wharf in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,
5 15 tuths6t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
May 10, 1866

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of May instant, for the supply of 80,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 80,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef is to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

H. BRIDGES,
5 10 10t Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND Va., April 30, 1866.

SALE OF HARD BREAD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the United States Commissary Storehouse, Goldsboro, N. C., about three hundred and sixty-four thousand (364 000) pounds of Hard Bread, in lots to suit purchasers.

This bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
5 2 12t Brevet Major and C. S., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY May 23, 1866,

at 12

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Letter from General Howard—Explanations Concerning the "Running of Plantations"—No Speculation in the Matter—The Work of Malcontents—The Bureau Endeavors to Prevent Starvation—Denunciation Expected, Etc.

The Rev. GEORGE WHIPPLE—My Dear Sir:—When I saw the article you called from the *Herald*, written by a correspondent from Washington, of May 7, I cut it from the paper and enclosed it to General Whittlesey. I have not yet received a reply. You will notice my letter, published in the *Herald* of the next day. Now the Rev. Horace James is the same who was Captain James, A. Q. M., a man who has ever lived above reproach in all matters. As to these gentlemen owning plantations, I do not doubt it. There is no speculation in the matter. It is true that many officers, all through the South, and not confined to the Freedmen's Bureau, have invested what little money they could in this way. I never have found any cases of the prostitution of official position for private gain. Our volunteer officers are soon to leave the service, and, like provident men generally, they seek to secure some livelihood.

General Whittlesey has worked hard in his official capacity, and I believe he has never been charged with using his time other than for the Government. I encourage the setting of all idlers at work. The people cried, "The negroes will not work." Therefore I urged the renting and running of plantations to afford practical example, to encourage joint companies. The same malcontents who raised the false alarm that the negroes will not work in freedom now seek to blacken the reputation of every man who has shown the falsity of their theories by practical demonstration, and declare that official position is used to rob them of their hands. We had large accumulations of poor people and we did set them at work.

I have not yet the facts as to North Carolina; but you and your friend may rest assured that every shadow of accusation of complicity in crime on the part of those officers there is utterly without foundation.

I expect denunciation of this Bureau; but the same denunciation could be made against the Treasury Department, or any other Department, and of the Government, with equal show of justice. The Bureau does not do enough to secure the rights of the negro, I will admit; but it does not burn negro churches and school-houses; it does not reject negro testimony. It will endeavor to prevent starvation until the next crop comes in. It will always keep its legitimate objects clearly in view in promoting industry, education, and justice. O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General Commanding.

New York, May 8, 1866.

Letter from Assistant Commissioner Whittlesey—Explanation of the Shooting of a Freedman.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, RALEIGH, N. C., May 11, 1866.—Messrs. Editors:—I have no time to answer the newspaper attacks upon the Freedmen's Bureau and those connected with it, nor do I suppose any gentleman would think of attempting to exonerate himself from charges preferred in the New York *Herald*.

There is, however, one painful occurrence mentioned in the article quoted in your paper of this morning's date, of which, for the sake of truth and justice, I wish to give a correct version.

It is true that a colored man was convicted by Captain H. James of burglary, and sentenced to hard labor at ditching. The man escaped from the guard, and in attempting to arrest him a white man employed by Captain James fired upon him as he was swimming the river, having first ordered him to return to shore and surrender. The whole transaction was reported to me, and I, hoping that the shot had not taken effect, returned the papers to await further evidence. Such evidence was afterwards obtained, and just at the time when these *Herald* correspondents were in North Carolina, I received the information that the negro man was actually killed, and an officer was ordered at once to investigate the whole matter and report upon it for further action. Such is the situation of the case. Proper steps have been taken to secure justice to all parties.

As to the other false charges contained in the article above alluded to, I will only say that no officer has, to my knowledge, neglected his duties to engage in any private business; and if some have invested their money to assist those who are trying to revive the industrial interests of the State, probably the land owners, who profit most by such use of capital, will not be very eager to condemn them.

Very respectfully,
E. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Commissioner.

A Large Mormon Immigration Expected.

THREE THOUSAND MORMONS TO ARRIVE FROM EUROPE THIS SUMMER.

Mr. T. B. H. Stenhouse, editor of the Salt Lake City *Daily Telegraph*, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, agent for Mormon immigration, arrived here to day from Utah. They report that the territory is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Taylor comes east to prepare for the reception of a large number of Mormon immigrants, who are expected to arrive here early in the summer. About one thousand are to come from Norway and Sweden, and probably seventeen hundred from England. Others will arrive from various parts of the continent. In all, about three thousand Mormons from Europe are now preparing to emigrate to Utah, to cast in their lot for life with the disciples of Brigham Young. There are now about one hundred Mormon missionaries in Europe, working under the direction of "Brother Brigham," and encouraging emigration. Mr. Taylor is about to open an office in this city, in which the general business of the Mormon immigration will be conducted. —*N. Y. Evening Post, 15th.*

Naval Intelligence.

REDUCTION OF THE COAST SQUADRONS.

In pursuance of orders received from the Navy Department, our coast squadrons, known respectively as the Atlantic and Gulf Squadrons, are being rapidly reduced. Within the past month no less than four vessels have been detached from the Gulf Squadron and ordered to various Northern ports to be laid up or sold, as may be deemed best. The vessels selected for removal are generally those which have seen the most active service, and before another month it is expected that more than half the vessels now doing duty in the above-mentioned squadrons will be laid up in ordinary or sold. A large sale of unserviceable war vessels will shortly take place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to which a majority of the vessels to be laid up will be sent. While our home squadrons are being largely reduced, the Navy Department has steadily kept making increases to the squadrons assigned to duty in foreign waters, and even now our foreign fleets bear favorable comparison with those of the great naval powers of Europe. There are now over thirty vessels fitting out for foreign service, a large number of them being intended for the South Pacific and Asiatic squadrons.

A NEW STYLE OF STEAMBOAT.—A steamboat on a new plan has just been launched at St. Denis to convey passengers from Paris to St. Cloud during the Exhibition of 1867. It consists of an elegant saloon in two compartments, covered over with movable glass frames, so that the passengers may enjoy an uninterrupted view of the country, and at the same time be sheltered from rain and the heat of the sun.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—A girl thirteen years of age, the daughter of an innkeeper named Guyot, residing at Neuvilles-Dames (Ain), France, has just died from hydrophobia, after three days of dreadful sufferings. She had never been bitten by a dog, but had often played with one belonging to her father, which was killed in a rabid state. As she sometimes allowed the animal to lick her face at a time when she had a small sore on her lip, the virus is supposed to have been communicated to her in that manner.

THE "LAST NEW THING" IN BONNETS.—The coquettish little rustic hats called *chapeaux bambals*, resembling those worn by the aristocratic shepherdesses of Watteau, were seen in great numbers at the recent Paris races. The Empress has adopted the style, and it promises to become fashionable, though it does not suit with the chignon or the red hair which has lately been the rage. Hair-fronts as well as chignons are sold in Paris with the bonnets.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.

WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Boedermel, Harrisburg P. O.

BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY.
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co

YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS
ON
Thursday, May 31, 1866.
5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

A large and well-finished HOUSE, with stabling and Carriage house, with plenty of good water and fruit. Two acres of ground enclosed. Situated on Woodbury Road, near Red Bank Ferry, New Jersey. Immediate possession. Apply to
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
N. W. Corner THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
5 10 6t Philadelphia.

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 lm5p

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
5 8 lmrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

CAPE ISLAND.—TO RENT.—A NEW Cottage, newly furnished, near Congress Hall, with a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of GEORGE BOCKIUS, No. 143 MARGARETTA Street, Philadelphia, between 9 and 12 o'clock 5 15 6t*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.
C. BENKERT & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.
Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.
Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.
The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.
First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH,
Prices reduced to the lowest point
A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 30 1m 8p

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING
LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.
An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it and in general use on over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.
Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM D. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE OFFERING DAILY
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
INCLUDING THE POPULAR
JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.
4 18 2mrp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,
In her New and Elegant Store,
No. 807 ARCH Street,
Has now open a large stock of the choicest
FRENCH MILLINERY.
A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department.
Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 lmrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY: Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

DEAN'S MAMMOTH TOBACCO STORE.—1st.—We have been forced, by the rapid increase of our business, to enlarge our store. We have now the largest Cigar and Tobacco Store in the United States, the best stock and the largest assortment.
Call at DEAN'S, 413 CHESNUT Street.

2D.—WE CAN NOW SELL, AT WHOLESALE, at a very low figure, and we can retail at less than the regular wholesale price, as our expenses are less than nothing.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

3D.—WE KEEP A BETTER CLASS OF TOBACCO and Cigars than any other house in this city, and sell at a lower price.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

4TH.—WE HAVE OVER 200 DIFFERENT kinds of Cigars, varying in price from $6 per thousand to $150 per thousand. Our Cigars are known, by good judges to be far superior to all others. Ask any one where you can get the best Cigars at one-half what others sell; he will say:—Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

5TH.—WE HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF Smoking Tobacco, viz.:—
Cuba Shorts, 25 cents per pound.
Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
Havana and Lynchburg mixed Smoking, 50 cents per pound.
Lynchburg and Plug Cut, mixed Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia Lynchburg Smoking 80 cents per pound.
Virginia Killickinick Smoking, 60 cents per pound.
Virginia, very fine Smoking, $1 per pound.
Virginia Light Golden Leaf Smoking, $1·50 per pound.
The above prices are fifty per cent. less than others sell for.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

6TH.—WE HAVE A VERY FINE STOCK OF Plug Tobacco viz:—

Sugar-cured Seamless Navy,	per pound,	90 cents.
Black Fat Virginia Navy,	do.	85 cents.
Prime Western Navy	do.	80 cents.
Good Western Navy,	do.	70 cents.
Common Western Navy,	do.	65 cents.
Virginia Black Fat Cavendish,	do.	90 cents.
Prime Western Fat Cavendish,	do.	80 cents.
Bright Va. Prime Plain do.	do.	$1 50.
Bright Va. Good do.	do.	$1 00.

And all other kinds of Tobacco at from 40 cents per pound upwards; a discount on 5 pounds or upwards.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

7TH.—WE ALWAYS KEEP OUR OLD CUSTomers, and new ones come by thousands to get
Dean's Ten Cent Yara Cigars
Dean's Ten Cent Havana Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Yara Cigars.
Dean's Poco Five Cent Havana Cigars.
Antiquets, Five Cent Seed and Havana.
Pancakes, do. do. do.
De Cabanes, do. do. do.
Imported Havana Six Cent Cigars.
Imported Havana Ten Cent Cigars.
Call at DEAN'S, No 413 CHESNUT Street.

8TH.—WE FIND OUR EXPENSES ARE NOW less than nothing, and having the largest and best store in the city, we can afford to sell much less than any wholesale dealer in the city, and recall for a trifling advance. To be convinced, call at
DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

9TH.—WE HAVE BUILT UP A TRADE IN three years that astonishes the Tobacconists; many of them are envious but do as we did; keep the best; sell the cheapest; advertise, advertise.
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

10TH.—WE HAVE NOW A VERY FINE store, a very large stock and no expenses for rent, etc. We can now sell at such a low price that old customers cannot afford to leave us, and new ones come in crowds. We have room enough for all
Call at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.
P. S.—We have gentlemanly clerks and no loafers. Country merchants are requested to send for our price list. 5 4 6mwlm

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE CHAMPION AGAIN.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co.—Gentlemen:—My Planing Mill and stock on hand was destroyed by fire yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. The only thing saved was the contents of one of your truly valuable Fire Proof Safes. My building was one hundred and twenty feet long and forty feet wide, and the safe was in the hottest of the fire and when it was removed in the afternoon and opened, my books, papers, etc. were found, to my surprise and gratification, uninjured.
Yours, truly, J. D. JONES.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.
No. 629 CHESNUT Street, (Jayne's Hall,)
PHILADELPHIA.
Sole manufacturers, in this State of
HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES,
Which received the medal at the World's Fair, London and New York.
These Safes are warranted *free from dampness.*
Also, manufacturers of Ball's Patent Powder Proof Lock likewise awarded a medal at the World's Fair; Burglar Proof Safes, lined with Franklinite; Bank Vaults, Bank Locks, Steel Chests, etc. 5 15 6trp

CHOLERA.
The attention of the Public is called to the fact that Epidemic Cholera has no premonitory symptoms. The Diarrhœa, which is supposed to be its forerunner, is the disease itself in its first stage, and is very tractable. It should, however, be noticed that this Diarrhœa or Looseness is frequently unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that Cholera must be attended with Cramps. In the early stage there is often no Griping or Cramps, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested by the use of a proper preventive, which is offered in
DOCTOR FITLER'S
CELEBRATED
CARMINATIVE.
ESTABLISHED 1833.
Thousands testify it to be a CERTAIN CURE for
Cholera, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Looseness, Cramps, Sleeplessness, Etc.
For Adults, Children, and Infants.
PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RHEUMATISM.
DR. FITLER'S
Great Rheumatic Remedy.
The most Valuable Medicine Ever Offered to the Public.
Guaranteed to have Never Failed, in any Instance, to Cure Permanently the Worst Forms of
RHEUMATISM.
[5 5 smw1m8p
HIGHEST REFERENCES GIVEN.

WANTS

AGENTS WANTED FOR A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Address Box 1951, Post Office. 5 15 2t*

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Reps.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unusually low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf2m

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
SMITH & RICHARDSON,
Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FROM $6 50 TO $25 00.
5 2 1m 5p] **No. 611 MARKET Street.**

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK
Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of
Schooley's Large Refrigerators.
They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,
A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out or order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC., ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent,
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 UNIVERSAL CLOTHES 27
WRINGER.
The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator. We warrant this Wringer, and no other.
G. W. LOOMIS, Manufacturer's Agent.
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 THE CELEBRATED 27
DOTY WASHING MACHINE.
For sale at G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

27 REFRIGERATORS, 27
ICE COOLERS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CARPET-SWEEPERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, ETC.,
At G. W. LOOMIS',
4 19 mwlm No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DOCTOR JUNKIN'S NEW BOOK, IN DEfense of the Lord's day rest, can be had at the book stores, price $1, or the cash enclosed to the printer, JAMES B. RODGERS, No. 34 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, will bring the book, post paid. Colporteurs to canvass the State, city, town and country desired, to whom liberal discount will be given. Orders for wholesale procured by note to the author, No. 1725 SPRUCE Street. 5 14 mwf 3t*

TWENTY YEARS OF EXTENSIVE PRACtice has rendered Dr. KINKELIN the most successful practitioner far and near. Consult Dr. KINKELIN, corner of THIRD and UNION Streets. Consultation free of charge. Dr. Kinkelin's Book on the Infirmities of the Generative System, caused by the vicious habits of youth, will be mailed by enclosing 25 cents in a letter. 5 10 6t*

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SALE
OF
HIGH-CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS,
AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT St.
ON
Thursday Evening, May 17,
B. SCOTT Jr.
5 15 3t AUCTIONEER.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.
Just opened, Black Silks.
French Lawns, 25, 28, 31 and 37½ cents.
Broche Figured Poplins, 31½ cents.
Plain all-wool Delaines.
Colored and Black Alpacas.
Good Bleached Muslins, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents.
Williamsville, New York Mills, and Wamsutta Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½ up to 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Case Muslins, 25 up to 47 cents.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
Soft Finish Cambrics.
Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Nainsook Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Hair Cord Stripe Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.
Shirting Linens, 40, 45, 50, 56 cents up to $1 40 per yard.
Linen Huckaback, 12½ up to 40 cents a yard.
Butcher's Linen, 31½ and 60 cents a yard.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Hoop Skirts made to order, expressly for our sales, and warranted.
800 Needle-worked Bands at gold prices.
1000 Linen Fans, 20 cents up to 85 cents, at old prices.
PRICE & WOOD,
5 12] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.
N. B.—Silk Sun Umbrellas, and French Corsets.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
SPRING CLOAKS,
IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.
FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] **No. 920 CHESNUT St.**

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET.
1250 YARDS CASSIMERE, $1·10; Reduced from $1·50.
NEW CASSIMERES, $1·25 and $1·50.
FINE CASSIMERES, $1·75.
6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES.
CASSIMERES FOR CLOAKS.
HARRIS' FINE CASSIMERES, $2·00 and $2·25.
COMPLETE LINE, BEST MAKES,
Black Cloths and Doeskins,
FROM $2·25 to $8·50. [5 11 fmw6t

NEW SPRING GOODS.
The subscribers are now receiving their Spring importation of
House Furnishing Dry Goods,
Comprising all the best varieties of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
CHAMBER AND BATH TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.
SPRING HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.
The subscribers, with increased facilities for the transaction of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well-selected Stock of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO AND SILK VESTS, DRAWERS, ETC.
New Stock, and at the Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
4 20 fmw2mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SALE
OF
HIGH-CLASS
OIL PAINTINGS,
AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT St.
ON
Thursday Evening, May 17.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
5 15 3t AUCTIONEER.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON
HAVE MADE
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!
In the prices of their entire stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.
All reduced to prices far below the
Present Cost of Importation.
Noire Antiques, Fancy Silks.
Plain Corded Silks, all colors.
Plain Silks, all choice colors.
Also, a full assortment of the celebrated
EAGLE POULT DE SOIES,
One of the best makes of Plain Silks that comes to this market, as they are entirely free from rows or imperfections.
Foulard Silks, in great variety.
Check Silks, all colors, great variety.
Black Gros Grains Armures.
Ottoman Taffetas Parisiennes.
Lyons Taffetas Drap de France.
Gro de Velours, purple edge.
White Edge Silks, in great variety.
Taffetas and Gro du Rhines
Black and Colored Figured Silks
And a great variety of other Silks at much lower prices than they have ever before been sold this season.
5 16 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

PARIS.
LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, No. 35 & 37;
RUE ST. ARNAUD, No. 7;
and RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, No. 16.
SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, ETC
PRINTED MUSLINS,
LACE,
INDIA CACHEMIRES,
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES.
The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American Ladies that they will find at their Establishment Warerooms for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns.
WEDDING OUTFITS.
Since its foundation the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality, consequently this Company is unrivalled in Paris, and enjoys a universal reputation. 1 24 12t

NATIONAL EXPRESS
AND TRANSPORTATION
COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,
is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,
MONEY AND BULLION,
and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as
EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in
MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,
and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON President.
B. F. FICKLIN,
5 11 18t General Superintendent.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40, 2, 3·20, 4·40, and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10·40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2·40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents: Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat 10 cents. [5 9 ws

FOR SAVANNAH, GA
PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The Steamship
"PIONEER"
WILLIAM B. GALLAGHER, COMMANDER.
Will receive freight at RACE Street Wharf, on MONDAY, May 14 and sail on
Saturday, May 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Cabin passage $20 00
The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character.
This ship being the pioneer vessel of the Company, will sail regularly every alternate Saturday, for Savannah, Georgia.
Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods. S. & J. N. FLANAGAN,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
5 14 5t No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Crumley, now loading at second wharf below SPRUCE Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY, the 17th instant. Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM J. BAIRD & CO.,
5 12 4t No. 13 South WHARVES.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GWARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH,
NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc.,
may be obtained as usual at
QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND,
2 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.